FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 OCTOBER 1986

Lebanon

Israeli warplanes attacked a "terrorist" base 20 km northeast of Tripoli 6 October, hitting a building used as a command headquarters by one of the "rejectionist front" organizations, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by Jerusalem radio. The raid is the first Israeli air attack on the 'Akkar area of northern Lebanon, close to the Syrian border, the radio noted. A PFLP spokesman cited by Beirut radio said that one PFLP member was wounded in the raid, which heavily damaged two PFLP positions in the 'Akkar region. A Syrian Social Nationalist Party (SSNP) spokesman stated that SSNP positions were also attacked, the radio noted.

In Damascus, Amal Movement and Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF) officials agreed on a cease-fire to end the fighting between Amal and Palestinian gunmen in the Tyre area, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported 5 October. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat had earlier denounced Amal's "aggression" in a statement broadcast by Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio, claiming that Amal received "the direct and indirect support of the Zionist enemy" in its moves against the Palestinian camps near Tyre. An Amal statement broadcast by Beirut radio accused the Palestinians of accumulating weapons in an attempt to return to the pre-1982 situation, stressing that this is "totally rejected" by Amal, which insists that the Palestinians in Al-Rashidiyah and other camps in the area hand over their weapons. A Lebanese Army source cited by the radio denied a Palestinian claim that the Army has joined Amal in firing at Al-Rashidiyah.

Despite earlier reports that the various militias would close down their illegal ports, Radio Free Lebanon reported that Amal and the Progressive Socialist Party have failed to close their ports at Al-Awza'i and Khaldah. The Lebanese Forces (LF) said this proves that "the other party" does not want dialogue, the radio noted. Regarding the internal situation on the Christian side, Voice of Lebanon radio cited comments by Army Commander General Michel 'Awn criticizing the LF's statement on the 28 September clash between the Army and the LF in Monte Verde. He indicated that it is impossible under current circumstances for him to meet with LF leader Samir Ja'ja'.

As for the foreign hostages in Lebanon, AFP said that a video tape issued by the Islamic Jihad 3 October depicted U.S. hostages Terry Anderson and David Jacobsen reading out a statement appealing for U.S. Government action to secure their release. Islamic Jihad subsequently issued another tape showing its three French hostages, AFP reported, noting that an accompanying statement said they will be released in return for 17 Arab prisoners jailed in Kuwait.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio announced further Iraqi air strikes 6 October, stating that Iraqi planes hit gas-compressing stations in the Bid Boland area, oil-pumping stations in the Marun oil fields, and the Ahvaz oil fields. IRNA acknowledged the raids, reporting that several civilians were injured in attacks on industrial areas near Ahvaz and Aghajari.

In earlier action, two Iranian aircraft bombed the Iraqi city of Al-Kut 5 October, killing 6 civilians and wounding 33 others, according to an Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses. Two civilians were also killed by an Iranian artillery attack on Basra, the communique added. An Iranian communique reported by IRNA confirmed the raid on Al-Kut and the bombardment in the Basra area. The Iranian attacks followed the killing of at least 27 Iranians in Iraqi air raids on industrial centers in Khuzestan 4 October, according to IRNA. A communique reported by the agency claimed that an Iraqi warplane was downed during the raids, and an Iranian spokesman cited by Tehran radio said Iran would retaliate by shelling Basra and Khanaqin. An Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses stated that the raids were directed against a paper plant and a sugar factory south of Dezful.

Iraqi planes attacked another "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast 3 October, according to an Iraqi communique carried by Voice of the Masses. A Lloyds Insurance Company spokesman disclosed that a Maltese tanker was the target of the attack, noting that the vessel was damaged by an Iraqi missile, INA reported.

Meanwhile, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn told conscripted Iraqi students that they are not currently required at the battlefronts and that they can resume their studies because Iraq now has sufficient resources "to defeat any reckless offensive regardless of its quality and magnitude." In his address, which was broadcast by Voice of the Masses 4 October, the Iraqi leader noted that the decision to send the 100,000 student conscripts back to their colleges was taken at a joint RCC and Ba'th Party regional command meeting after consulting with the military command. The students have acquired skills that will make them "brave heroes" if the Army needs them, he said, and the "great experiment" of training students during their summer vacation may become a regular occurrence. He said it is "incorrect" that students should "aimlessly" wander the streets during their vacation and be exposed to the "negative" influence of leisure at a time when other Iraqis are fighting at the fronts.

Israel

Responding to a report on Israel's nuclear capability by the UK paper *The Sunday Times*, a Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by *Davar* stressed that Israel "will not be the first country to introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East." "Many baseless speculations" have been published in the international press about Israel's nuclear capability, he maintained.

Jordan

Royal Decrees reported by Amman radio 4 October announced the resignation of Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid and a reshuffle of several other Cabinet posts. The new interior minister is Raja'i al-Dajani, whose former position as transport minister is taken by Ahmad Dakhqan, previously the agriculture minister. Only hours before his announced resignation, Al-Kayid gave a news conference in which he announced further details concerning Jordan's policy of issuing provisional passports to Gazan Palestinians residing in Jordan, according to the radio. Another Royal Decree was issued over the weekend accepting former Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat's resignation from the Senate, Amman's *Sawt al-Sha'b* disclosed.

West Bank deputies of the House of Representatives expressed their support for Jordan's West Bank policy in a statement broadcast by Amman television 4 October, welcoming the appointment of three Arab mayors, the reopening of banks, and the Jordanian 5-year plan for the occupied territories. Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i told Radio Monte Carlo in a 2 October interview that Jordan's West Bank policy "cannot be considered as signifying a political change," and he denied that Jordan is seeking to normalize relations with Israel. As for the PLO's criticism of Jordan's approval of the appointment of the three mayors, Al-Rifa'i maintained that "this is a new PLO stand which is completely different" from its previous position and its agreements with Jordan.

PLO

The "ambiguity" surrounding Tunisia's attitude toward the PLO presence in Tunis is "about to be resolved" without the mediation of any third party, according to an "authorized" Tunisian source cited by KUNA 3 October. Tunisian and PLO officials are expected to meet shortly, the agency added. The UAE paper *Al-Ittihad subsequently quoted sources in Tunis as saying that* Tunisia and the PLO will sign a new agreement that will allow the PLO to maintain its political headquarters in Tunis, according to WAM.

In another development in Tunis, PLO officials held talks with a visiting Soviet delegation 2 October, Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio noted.

Kuwait

The minister of state for Cabinet affairs denied Iranian press reports that non-Kuwaiti forces are on Bubiyan Island, saying "Kuwaiti Army forces only" are on the island, KUNA reported.

The oil minister said Kuwait will demand an increase in its production quota, in a statement to the daily *Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm* cited by KUNA. He stressed Kuwait cannot continue "sacrificing" for OPEC unity while also assisting needy countries with their development plans.

GCC Defense Ministers Meeting in Muscat

At the end of the 4-5 October Defense Council session, the GCC secretary general said in a statement cited by KUNA that the ministers had adopted recommendations made by their chiefs of staff. The Kuwaiti defense minister noted that the discussions focused on improving air defenses, air forces, and naval power, according to KUNA. Oman's deputy premier for security and defense affairs, who chaired the Muscat meeting, thanked the participants for their constructive efforts "fostering integration and solidarity."

Iran

Tehran radio confirmed the release of the Syrian diplomat who was abducted in the capital 2 October, noting that the Syrian was released unharmed by his kidnappers in northern Tehran. The authorities are investigating the incident, the radio added. The four Iranian weightlifters who sought refuge at the Iraqi Embassy in Seoul have decided to join the Mojahedin-e Khalq, according to a Mojahedin statement cited by INA.

Maghreb: Tunisian PM in Algiers

Minutes of the Tunisian prime minister's talks with President Chadli Bendjedid and other Algerian officials over the weekend were reported by Algiers radio, which noted that the two sides stressed the need to continue efforts to achieve "solidarity and integration" among Maghreb countries. They also agreed to bolster bilateral economic cooperation and develop trade exchanges.

Sudan

The Anya Nya II movement appealed to international relief agencies to airlift supplies to the famine victims in the south. In a statement to SUNA, a spokesman assured "Operation Rainbow" officials that supplies can be safely transported via the Malakal and Juba airports, adding that Anya Nya II is on "high alert to confront operations threatening citizens' security."

Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will visit Baghdad and Tehran "by the end of the month" to promote his "new plan" for ending the Iran-Iraq war, a high-ranking Sudanese source disclosed to the London-based *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat*.

DRA

The PRC agency XINHUA cited reports that at least 47 people were killed in the 28 September car bomb explosion near the Soviet trade mission in Kabul. The blast reportedly destroyed most of the building, killing 42 persons inside it as well as 5 other people.

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WAM: PLO, Tunisia To Sign Agreement 'Soon'

JN060858 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0630 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 Oct (WAM) — Today's issue of the newspaper *Al-Ittihad* quotes authorized Arab sources in Tunis as saying that a new agreement organizing relations between Tunisia and the PLO will be signed soon. According to the new agreement, the PLO headquarters will stay in Tunis and the Palestinian presence there will be confined to political aspects only.

The sources added that a meeting between the Tunisian and the Palestinian sides will be held in Tunis after the return of Tunisian Foreign Affairs Minister Hedi Mabrouk from a visit he intends to pay to Paris. The sources said the Tunisian side to the meeting, which will try to reach the new agreement, will include the Tunisian foreign minister, Destourian Socialist Party Leader Hedi Bakkouche, and Interior Minister Zine Labedine. The Palestinian side will comprise Faruq Qaddumi, PLO Executive Committee member and head of the PLO Political Department; Salah Khalaf, Mahmud 'Abbas, and Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, Fatah Central Committee members; and Hakam Bal'awi, PLO representative in Tunis.

The sources added that the PLO will stay in the Tunisian capital because it is the Arab League headquarters.

Tunisian 'Source' on Talks

LD032042 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1454 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Tunis, 3 Oct (KUNA) — An authorized Tunisian source said here today that "the ambiguity surrounding Tunisia's official attitude toward the Palestinian presence in Tunis is about to be resolved without the mediation of any third party."

This source, who asked to remain anonymous, told KUNA that "some have misunderstood Tunisia's position, which supports the Palestinian cause and the struggle of its people under the leadership of its legitimate and sole representative, the PLO."

The source added that "Tunisia could not abandon its national duty toward the main cause of the Arabs despite all circumstances and situations." [passage omitted]

The authorized Tunisian source described the ambiguities surrounding Tunisian-Palestinian relations as being caused by "sensitivities that could have been avoided." [passage omitted]

QNA: 'Arafat Denies Romanian Middle East Initiative

JN040918 Doha QNA in Arabic 0820 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Oct (QNA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has denied reports that Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu offered a peaceful initiative for the Middle East or that the PLO made any proposals to this effect. In a statement to the newspaper *Al-Ittihad* published here today, 'Arafat said: We talked with President Ceausescu on many issues concerning the Palestinian problem as he is one of the enthusiastic supporters of an international conference on the Middle East. We also discussed the issue of a preparatory committee for the conference. However, the issue of forming a Palestinian-Israeli committee within the preparatory committee was not discussed at all. 'Arafat added that such reports are groundless.

'Arafat Discusses PLO's Current Concerns

PM051830 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 29 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Report on interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by 'Arafat Hijazi in Sanaa; date not given]

[Text] Sanaa — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has stated that Israel has completed its preparations for a ferocious military operation against the Palestinian camps and Lebanese forces in the Tyre and Sidon areas. In an interview to *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* during his current Arab tour, 'Arafat said the PLO has confirmed that it is the "awkward factor" that cannot be disregarded in any settlement of the Middle East crisis. He also asserted that Jordanian-Palestinian relations cannot be severed because there is no disagreement between the two sides on the legitimacy of the PLO's representation of the Palestinian people. 'Arafat said further that there are disagreements among the Palestinians, pointing out that this is very natural. Since the inception of the PLO, there have been differences in opinion, tendency, and interpretation. This is vital and is a sign of the healthy democratic action in the Palestinian arena. He also stressed that, despite the disagreements, there continues to be agreement on the continuation of operations against the Israeli enemy in the occupied territories and on the need to confront the imperialist forces and the dangers faced by the Palestinian people.

In his interview with *Al-Sharq al-Awsat*, 'Arafat stressed that "all the issues preoccupying the PLO nowadays are important, hot, and almost chronic issues." He added that the most urgent of these issues is the issue of continuing our military operations in our occupied territories.

'Arafat also pointed out that what currently preoccupies the Palestinian leadership are the Israeli preparations for a military operation in Lebanon — an operation that seeks not so much to counter the Palestinian military operations as to reaffirm the Israeli scheme to occupy southern Lebanon.

'Arafat said Palestinian security forces possess documented information indicating that the Israeli enemy has completed its preparations for a military operation against Palestinian camps and Lebanese villages, especially in the Tyre and Sidon areas.

'Arafat stressed that the Palestinian camps are capable of protecting themselves and that the Palestinian people there have proved that they are stronger than all the plotting forces that have tried to liquidate them in compliance with the Israeli scheme.

On the issue of the Palestinian leadership's return to Lebanon, 'Arafat said this is no more than a rumor that some suspect circles are trying to disseminate to stir the rancors of the parties that have promised the United States and Israel to liquidate the Palestinian presence in Lebanon.

'Arafat added that the Palestinian leaderships do not have a fixed and specific place at present and that they are present in every country, above ground and underground, in the air, and everywhere. This is their fate and this will continue to be their situation until they find the proper climate and the right place that can withstand their presence and provide them with an Arab Hanoi.

Regarding Palestinian relations with Jordan, Syria, and Libya, 'Arafat said all the Arab countries without exception realize that the PLO'S representation of the Palestinian people is everlasting and cannot be violated or challenged. Moreover, numerous international forces have begun to realize that the PLO is the awkward factor that cannot be disregarded in any settlement or solution of the Palestinian issue. Some of these countries have developed these convictions out of principled beliefs and some out of experience. But despite these convictions, incidents do occur and cause our relations with these countries to be lukewarm, tense, or estranged.

As for Jordan, there can be no disagreement between us on the legitimacy of the PLO'S representation of the Palestinian people because this question was settled by the February 1985 agreement. The disagreement has materialized as a result of Resolution 242. I declare frankly that we have never at any time said that we will recognize that resolution without an amendment that gives the Palestinian people their right to self-determination. Nor have we rejected the resolution totally, if it is amended to give the Palestinian people their inalienable right.

As for our relations with Jordan, regardless of how lukewarm they become, these relations will never be severed by virtue of the historical, geographic, and economic bonds that govern the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples and that make it impossible to take these relations to the point of no return. This has been reaffirmed by our National Council meetings, especially by the Algiers Council, which unanimously viewed these relations as distinguished relations.

What goes for Jordan also goes for Syria and Libya, especially since brotherly and friendly officials, partisans, and nationalists have made and continue to make ceaseless endeavors to restore normal relations between us on the basis of the unchangeable Palestinian principles we adopted in Baghdad at the beginning of this year.

My meeting with Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi flowed in this direction. Regrettably, there are forces trying to sabotage the outcome of that meeting despite my conviction that the supreme interest will ultimately prevail.

As for relations with Syria, we hope they will improve even though [PLO Political Department Chief] Brother Abu al-Lutf's meeting with Khaddam has produced no results. However, I will not deny that there are contacts with our Syrian brothers at the level of intelligence officers.

On relations with the Soviet Union, 'Arafat said: I believe this question has been superseded by events, because the confusion created by some circles did not cause our relations with the Soviet Union to reach the point of estrangement. These relations, which had always been excellent, did become somewhat lukewarm as a result of that confusion. But the excellent relations were quickly restored, as evidenced by my meeting with Chairman [as published] Gorbachev in Berlin and by the extremely important issues we dealt with at that meeting.

On the disagreements among the Palestinians, especially among Fatah's ranks, the PLO chairman stated that all that is being said about disagreements within Fatah is true. What is not true is what is rumored and disseminated about the nature of these disagreements. I have already said frankly and I will say again that there is a special Palestinian quality of which we are proud and in which we believe. Had it not been for this special quality [khususiyah], we would not have been able to build our democratic institutions, and we challenge anybody who says that many regimes have been able to achieve similar institutions.

He added: Let me remind you that without disagreements there can be no concord and that without disagreements decisions are dictatorial and made without anybody's participation. These disagreements are perhaps the greatest proof of the falsehood of the rumors circlated by some suspect circles with the purpose of implying that the Palestinian leadership's decisionmaking is individualist and that there is no collective leadership.

We in the Palestinian revolution have experienced difficult circumstances, and not only recently. Since the inception of the revolution and the creation of the PLO, there have always been differences in opinion, in tendency, and in interpretation. The boycotting of the PLO by some factions is nothing new. We may recall that some factions boycotted the PLO and called themselves the Rejectionist Front before our departure from Beirut.

I repeat that these differences are a sign of health and vigor, that without them the PLO would not have continued to face its difficult circumstances firmly, and that without them our people in the occupied territories and all our expatriates would not have continued to adhere to the PLO so magnificently.

'Arafat stressed: Yes, I acknowledge the existence of differences of viewpoint in Fatah because the organization is facing difficult circumstances in this phase, especially in its relations with Jordan, Syria, Libya, and the dissident factions and in the Arab and international situation. These are important, fundamental, and major issues, and it is normal for disagreement to develop on the method of confronting or tackling them.

Moreover, the organization's budget suffers from a deficit because of some Arab countries' abandonment of their commitments. Naturally, there is disagreement on how to confront and tackle this issue.

He said further: Yes, there are differences within Fatah. But I don't believe that there is anybody who can claim that there are disagreements on escalating resistance in the occupied territories, on rejecting the settlement plans or on [not] keeping silent on any solution developed without the PLO'S presence or participation. Finally, there can be no disagreement on political action at the international level, on confronting the hostile U.S. and Israeli forces, or on confronting the dangers and the hardship experienced by our people in the occupied territories.

As for clearing the Palestinian atmosphere, there are committees that continue their meetings, and I am confident that they will reach the resolution that pleases the Palestinian people. We must underscore the efforts exerted by the Algerian brothers and by the Soviet friends to surmount all the difficulties and obstacles.

As for what has been reiterated about the existence of differences between the Tunisian Government and the PLO and about Tunisia's abolition of the military presence on its territories, the PLO chairman said: First, we must underline our thanks and gratitude to our Tunisian brothers, and we should not forget that President Habib Bourguiba was the first to receive our forces when they landed on the Tunisian shores following their departure from Beirut.

But there is a fact that must be revealed now, namely that after the PLO offices in Tunisia were attacked and my residence destroyed, the Palestinian leadership made a decision to reorganize militarily, to abolish its military presence in Tunisia in particular, and to redistribute the forces. We immediately began to eliminate the military manifestations in Tunisia gradually, and I stopped my visits to my command there for several months, thus evoking the censure of the Tunisian officials who insisted on the need for my return to Tunisia.

Observers may have noticed that there has been a big change in my residence in Tunisia since the Israeli raid, exactly as there has been a change in the Palestinian military presence there.

On this occasion, I underline the Palestinian leadership's appreciation and the Palestinian people's thanks to all the fraternal countries and peoples that have played host to us since our departure from Beirut. I look forward to the day when these forces will return to take their struggle position against the Zionist enemy, side by side with our other forces that are fighting that Zionist enemy in our occupied territories.

PFLP's Habash on Palestinian Unity, Terrorism

JN041957 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] At a news conference in Damascus today, PFLP leader Dr George Habash presented the resolutions adopted by the PFLP Central Committee during its extraordinary meeting in Damascus this week. Dr Habash discussed the situation in the Palestinian arena and the appeals for national Palestinian unity. He pointed out that the PFLP's stand toward these appeals is to call for publicly and officially canceling the Amman agreement, severing all relations between the PLO and Egypt, adopting a serious stand toward Moroccan King Hassan II, and considering the PNC session in Amman divisionist and illegal, both politically and organizationally.

The PFLP Central Committee stressed that it has instructed the front's Political Bureau to immediately embark on a comprehensive national dialogue once the Amman agreement is publicly and officially cancelled. It added that the statement issued on Prague talks among the Fatah Movement, the DFLP, and the Palestinian Communist Party was a step seeking national unity, but it was an incomplete step and a return to the yes and no policy that does not close the door to U.S. solutions. Moreover, the Prague statement leaves the Cairo door wide open. The Central Committee affirmed its alliance with the national Lebanese forces, considering defense of the national Palestinian rifle in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon a national duty. It warned against attempts to fabricate intra-Palestinian fratricide in Lebanon's camps.

George Habash said 'Arafat has been acting as if the PLO were his property for 20 years. Regarding terrorism, Habash denied any PFLP connection with the spate of explosions in Paris or with the Karachi and Istanbul operations. He stressed that the PFLP concentrates its arms inside the occupied Palestinian territory. However, he added, we may occasionally carry out some operations abroad, but these operations are selected and politically oriented. He added that U.S. President Ronald Reagan wants to use such acts as a pretext to strike at all Arab and Palestinian liberation factions. He said: As long as President Reagan continues to deal with the subject in this manner, I regret to say that the phenomenon of terrorism will continue, although some of these operations, in the opinion of the PFLP, do not serve the Palestinian question.

DFLP Urges Meeting on Jordan's Summit 'Violation'

JN051931 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] The DFLP has urged the PLO to call an emergency meeting of Arab foreign ministers to discuss Jordan's violation of the Arab summit decisions. This came in a statement issued by the DFLP in Damascus today, following a meeting of its Political Bureau.

The statement referred to escalating Jordanian-Israeli steps toward a separate deal in the framework of projected job distribution and [Palestinian] autonomy and criticized some Palestinian factions' failure to engage in a national dialogue for a Palestinian reconciliation.

Palestinian, Soviet Officials Hold Talks 2 Oct

JN031948 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Palestinian-Soviet talks were held in Tunis yesterday. They were attended on the Palestinian side by Brother Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], PLO Executive Committee member; Abu al-Hawl [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid], Fatah Central Committee member; and Hakam Bal'awi, PLO representative in Tunis. On the Soviet side the meeting was attended by (Gotov), an official at the Foreign Ministry, and (Makdov), an official in charge of international relations in the Soviet Communist Party.

WAFA reported that the two sides discussed the situation in the Middle East region and developments in the Palestinian issue. WAFA added that Brother Abu Mazin explained to the Soviet delegation developments in the Arab and the Palestinian arenas and the steps undertaken to reinforce Palestinian unity in accordance with the Algiers initiative. He also apprised the delegation of the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. He added that the Soviet delegation reiterated its country's full support for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the PLO's leadership and for the continuation of the efforts to bolster Palestinian unity. The delegation also reiterated its country's support for the struggle of the Palestinian people on all levels to attain their goals, including their right to self-determination and to establishing their independent state.

Qaddumi Calls Shamir Speech 'Lies,' Vows Attacks

JN032003 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1810 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, has described enemy Foreign Minister Shamir's speech before the General Assembly as hostile and full of lies. In a press statement, Brother Abu al-Lutf said Shamir's speech means that the Zionist enemy will not withdraw from Lebanon and is planning to annex the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. He added that Shamir's speech was hostile and contained a number of lies accompanied by an intensive propaganda campaign.

Brother Abu al-Lutf said the only reply to Shamir's speech is to escalate armed struggle inside the occupied homeland. He said international public opinion should extend further support to our Palestinian people to foil the Zionist designs to obliterate our people's national rights. Brother Abu al-Lutf affirmed that the Zionist enemy's policy aims not to achieve peace, but to impose hegemony. He said this is why the Zionist enemy rejects the international resolutions that emphasize the need to convene an international conference with the participation of the PLO.

Damascus: PLO Official Praises Peres-Mubarak Summit

JN040755 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Sa'id Kamal, 'Arafat's representative to the Egyptian regime, has praised the meeting between Shim'on Peres, the Zionist prime minister, and Husni Mubarak, head of the Egyptian regime, stressing the continuing relations between the Egyptian regime and 'Arafat's clique.

In a statement published in Paris yesterday, Sa'id Kamal called Peres' visit to Alexandria and the subsequent joint communique a triumph for Egyptian diplomacy and the communique balanced and useful.

GCC Conference Yields Military Agreement

JN051047 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0728 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Muscat, 5 Oct (WAKH) — The fifth conference of GCC defense ministers, which began in Muscat yesterday, concluded this morning. Fahr ibn Taymur, Omani deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs, spoke at the conclusion of the conference and expressed his happiness at its positive results. He said that the outcome reflects the GCC's aspirations to serve the region.

He expressed satisfaction with the results, saying that they touched on various fields of military cooperation among the GCC members.The outcome shows the GCC members' joint desire to promote cooperation and coordination as a means to achieving security and prosperity for the people of the region.

UAE Defense Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum then spoke of his happiness at the positive results reached during the conference, hoping that intensive efforts would achieve further cooperation and coordination in all fields.

GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Yaqub Bisharah then described the meeting as yielding the best results and discussions and the strongest cohesion. He said that this would have been impossible if the ministers were not aware of their responsibilities, the gravity of the situation, and the current sensitive climate. He also praised Oman for their excellent conference arrangements. He explained that the decisions of this meeting will be conveyed to the Abu Dhabi summit to further contribute toward stability for the people of the region, and for others.

WAKH has learned from conference sources that the ministers studied the military strategy approved last year, and discussed ways to bolster and promote military cooperation and defense among their countries. The expansion of military cooperation was the toppriority of their discussions. These sources said that the conference has established a new basis for guaranteeing the stability, security, and sovereignty of the Gulf in light of the dangerous situation surrounding the region.

Meanwhile, the defense ministers headed for Salalah to meet His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Said of Oman.

Soviet Official Interviewed on Gulf-USSR Relations

JN041053 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0856 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 4 Oct (WAKH) — A Soviet official has described his country's relations with the Arab Gulf states as good and steadily developing, especially with the three states with which the USSR has diplomatic relations: the UAE, Kuwait, and Oman.

In a statement to the newspaper *Al-Khalij* published here today, Valeriy Sukhin, deputy chief of the press department at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said that the Soviet Union's position on relations with Saudi Arabia is well known. He added that his government upholds establishing and promoting equitable relations based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and noninterference in internal affairs. He noted that Moscow wants mutually beneficial relations in the service of international peace and security.

Sukhin said that Moscow does not impose anything on anyone. The Saudi Arabian kingdom is an independent, sovereign state and plays a prominent role on both the regional and international levels. Its leaders might have their own views concerning their country's relations. These leaders rely on their viewpoints in defining their stands and moves. Sukhin added that the Soviet Union would welcome and view with favor a decision by Saudi Arabia to expand its relations with the Soviet Union.

Reviewing Saudi-Soviet relations since 1926, the Soviet official pointed out that the Soviets were the first to recognize the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and had a consulate in Jeddah at that time. He said the two countries had very good trade relations and many Saudi officials visited Moscow and on many occasions voiced their absolute conviction in the cordial trend of Saudi-Soviet relations.

The Soviet official said Soviet-Gulf relations in general have good prospects, as is clear from the identity of stands on important regional and international issues, including the Middle East, the Iraq-Iran war, and the Gulf region's peace and security. He noted that the good Soviet-Kuwaiti relations, for example, are continuously developing, contributing to strengthening stability in the Gulf region, and proving the efficacy of the principle of peaceful coexistence among states with various systems of government.

The Soviet official expressed his belief that there are latent factors for a peaceful settlement of the Iraq-Iran war through the United Nations. He said that if these factors are effectively used with the contribution of all parties concerned with a political settlement of the war, including the Soviet Union and the United States, then it will be possible to reach a settlement.

He voiced his country's desire to extend political and military support to Libya to confront the U.S. aggression. He did not rule out the possibility that regional struggles would be discussed at the upcoming U.S.-USSR summit in Iceland.

The Soviet official reiterated his country's stand on the Middle East, calling for the preparation of an international conference to be attended by all parties to the dispute, including the PLO and the permanent UN Security Council member-states.

KUWAIT

Minister Denies Outside Forces on Island

LD051400 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1319 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Kuwait] Kuwait, 5 October — The Kuwaiti minister of state of cabinet affairs, Rashid Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid, has denied the presence of any non-Kuwaiti forces on Kuwaiti island of Bubiyan.

Replying to a KUNA Question about Iranian press reports that there were non-Kuwaiti forces on Bubiyan island, he said that "there were no non-Kuwaiti forces on the island of Bubiyan and that the forces on the island were Kuwaiti Armed Forces only."

He added that "any claim about the presence of non-Kuwaiti forces in any part of Kuwait is untrue."

No Defense For Iraqis in Amir Assassination Case

NC041414 Paris AFP in English 1342 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 4 (AFP) — Lawyers here have unanimously refused to defend five Iraqis accused of attempting to assassinate the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the daily *Al-Qabas* reported Saturday.

The lawyers were also refusing to defend five others, whose nationalities were not given, charged with bomb attacks on two cafes in July last year in which nine people died and 89 were injured. The trials of both groups begin next Saturday.

The Iraqis are accused of carrying out the assassination attempt on the Amir in May last year. He escaped with slight injuries but four others were killed and 12 injured. The daily said that the lawyers had taken the decision because "they could not defend the authors of crimes perpetrated against the Amir Jabir, symbol of the Kuwaiti nation, and against innocent people."

Al-Qabas said the judge would order lawyers to appear in court on the opening day of the trial, which will be in public, in order to "guarantee the integrity of Kuwaiti justice."

Papers Comment on Shultz Talks With GCC Official

LD040951 Kuwait KUNA in English 0807 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 4 (KUNA) — Two Kuwaiti daily newspapers saturday commented editorially on the recent meeting between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and the foreign ministers of the six-member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm newspaper noted that Shultz has reiterated the U.S. commitment toward free navigation in the Gulf and the flow of oil across the strait of Hormuz, but he failed to say anything that would help bring the ongoing Iraq-Iran war to an end. The paper expressed belief that the U.S. is behaving as if it is interested in the continuation of the war between Baghdad and Tehran because this would serve its interests, and those of its allies. Citing an example on that argument, the paper said the American and Israeli arms are still flowing into Iran.

Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm said though the GCC states are keen on preventing the escalation of the conflict so as to avoid the interference of external forces, it is clear that the big powers are not eager to move unless their interests are exposed to danger. The paper called on Washington to work seriously toward a halt to arms shipments to the country which insists on continuing the war and work with the GCC states for a peaceful end to the conflict.

Daily *Al-Siyasah* said, in a comment on the same issue, that it is still unknown what the GCC foreign ministers have said to Shultz when he spoke to them about the American interests, the Hormuz strait, the dangers of expanding the Iraq-Iran war and a settlement with Israel. The paper added what we know is that the foreign ministers have made it clear to the U.S. secretary of state that the question is not in words but in the essence.

The paper also said that we (in the GCC states) are against the Gulf war from the start and are against the exhaustion of resources in that conflict. The objective out of the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war is to stop the development of the region, the paper pointed out.

OMAN

Minister Views Iran-Iraq War, GCC Interests

PM021519 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 3 Oct 86 pp 27-29

[Interview with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf Ibn 'Alawi Ibn 'Abdallah by Raghidah Dirgham in New York; date not given]

[Excerpts] *Al-Hawadith*: What are the GCC's priority issues in the current year?

Ibn 'Abdallah: The Muscat summit conference held intensive political discussions and arrived at a clear political concept of the region's problems at Arab, Islamic, and international levels. The summit's political statement and subsequent political activities reflected this. The concept is the result of an in-depth study, mainly of the Gulf states' interests. These states had always been only too eager to help the Arab and Islamic states and the Third World, sometimes even at to the detriment of their own national interests. However, over the past 5 years it became clear to a certain extent that there was no response to this policy from the Arab and Islamic states in that there was no reciprocal support for the interests of the Gulf states. That is why this full reexamination was necessary to achieve a common understanding of that phenomenon. We had to show the citizens of the Gulf states that we have moved to a new phase of political thinking based on the defense of our own interests before giving top priority to the defense of the causes of others, because the others have abandoned the Gulf states and have not provided what is required of them at national or international levels. The most important achievement, therefore, is that, after bitter experience, we have come to understand that today's world is a selfish one. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: Iran has not stopped threatening the states. In fact, the Iranians have clearly said that they might be driven by war requirements to retaliate against those who support Iraq. They have also said that the Gulf states' aid for Iraq makes them a party to the conflict. Do you take these threats seriously, and are there other factors on which you rely to ensure that the war does not expand to reach the Gulf states?

Ibn 'Abdallah: Despite the political statements made by the Iranians on various occasions, what is important, most important, is that so far we have not been dragged into the conflict. We understand this situation and that is why we steadily, sensitively, and continuously work to prevent the creation of circumstances which could lead to an expansion of the conflict. What is important is that so far the conflict has not spread. Although the threats and political statements made by the Iranian leaders every now and then are related to certain political conditions, I believe that the Iranian leadership is clearly well aware of the possible consequences and repercussions of expanding the war beyond its present limits. It is in everyone's interest, and basically in the Gulf states' interest, that we should not become a party to the conflict. It is also in the interest of other states not to expand the conflict. We are not a party to the conflict. We include it in our list of priorities simply because we are in the same region but we are not at all responsible for its results. We had no part in planning the conflict and therefore we are not responsible for its results. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: Is there a point or stage at which the Gulf states might be forced to play a direct and effective part in the war bearing in mind Iran's preparations for a decisive offensive?

Ibn 'Abdallah: As I have already said, we are not and we should not be a party to this war. We are not responsible for the consequences of this war because we did not plan it. Our interest in the war stems first from the fact that it is a war in this region and, second, from the fact that it is a war between two neighboring countries, one of which shares a pan-Arab dimension with us and the entire Arab world. Iran is a neighbor and an Islamic state with which we have old historical links in addition to the political, economic, and social links. We cannot ignore all these links between the states of the region, including Iraq. We would like to find a solution to the problem but such a solution is not possible unless both sides are interested in it. Current facts indicate that Iraq wants a solution and is willing to cooperate in the quest for a solution. So the main problem is on the Iranian side which maintains that it cannot trust the Iraqi Government. Regardless of the validity of that claim, it is quite clear that the Irnian and Iraqi Governments do not trust each other. The Iranians have clearly and frankly stated that they will continue the war until their plans are fulfilled. This war is in its 7th year and has in all aspects become more than just a regional war. It has become an international responsibility and therefore ending it requires international efforts, not regional efforts. Any efforts must be international, not regional efforts.

Al-Hawadith: Your excellency, it seems that you are saying that Iran does not pose a threat to the Gulf states and that it does not intend to export its revolution to the Gulf states. However, exporting the revolution was the essence of Iranian statements in the beginning.

Ibn 'Abdallah: Anyone who claims that he can change the regime of another state is mentally deranged. We are sure of ourselves and our abilities. We are confident that our people would not accept such a thing. And if such claims are mere propaganda then we do not care. [passage omitted]

PDRY

YSP's Muhammad Speaks at Peasant Congress

EA051748 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The proceedings of the fourth General Congress of the Democratic Yemeni Peasants Union [DYPU] opened at the Palestine Hall for International conferences this morning in the presence of a number of brother members of the Political Bureau and Central Committee, ministers, leaders of mass organizations in our country, a delegation from the northern part of the homeland and brotherly and friendly delegations.

Addressing the opening session, Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, YSP assistant secretary general and Central Committee secretary,delivered the speech of the party and state. At the beginning of the speech, he conveyed the greetings of the Central Committee, its Political Bureau and the revolutionary government to all the peasants, cooperative peasants, and the leaderships of the peasant and village agricultural cooperative movement in our country. He reviewed the first stages of the founding of the union which constituted a new pillar for the revolutionary change in our yemeni countryside and for the extermination of the feudal, quasi-feudal and capitalist production relations in our country. Brother Salim Salih Muhammad stressed the need to reinforce the alliance of workers and peasants by drawing up practical joint programs with the General Federation of Trade Unions of the Republic, implementing them and transforming them into a living reality so as to strengthen the bonds of the strategic class alliance between the workers and peasants in our country and put them on solid political and material bases. [passage omitted]

What was even worse and graver he said, were the policies of the opportunist rightist current led by the conspirator, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, which aimed at discarding and aborting all the revolutionary gains achieved by the blood and sweat of our valiant Yemeni people led by their militant and experienced vanguard, the YSP. [passage omitted]

YSP Officials Receive Palestinian Communist

Secretary General Receives Palestinian

EA022150 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, has highly appreciated the Prague Statement issued by the conference of the Palestinian Groups — Fatah, The DFLP and the Palestinian Communist Party — by virtue of its basic and important guidelines on restoring the unity of the PLO. This is what he said this morning when receiving in his office brother Sulayman al-Najjab, member of the Political Bureau of the Palestinian Communist Party, who is currently visiting Democratic Yemen at the invitation of the YSP Central Committee.

The two sides discussed the latest developments affecting the Arab arena in general, with particular emphasis on the Palestinian arena and the efforts being made to restore the unity of the PLO on the basis of hostility to imperialism and Zionism and the reactionary designs in the arena and on the basis of the resolutions on the Palestinian national consensus and the Aden-Algiers agreement so as to guarantee the PLO's contribution and the reinforcement of its role in the [word indistinct] confrontation with the U.S. designs in the Arab region which aim, among other things, at liquidating the Palestinian cause and (?erasing) the role of the organization. [passage omitted]

For his part, brother Sulayman Al-Najjab praised the firm principled policy of the YSP in support of the Palestinian cause and its efforts to restore the PLO's unity.

Assistant Secretary Meets Al-Najjab

EA052206 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general and secretary of the YSP Central Committee [words indistinct] has met Brother Sulayman al-Najjab, member of the Political Bureau of the Palestinian Communist Party [PCP]. During the meeting, which was attended by Brother Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin, member of the Political Bureau and Central Committee secretary, relations between the YSP and the PCP and ways of developing and strengthening them were discussed. The participants also discussed the latest developments in the Arab arena in general and the Palestinian issue in particular. Those at the meeting emphasized the importance of the unity of the PLO to enable it to confront all the conspiracies and separatist capitulatory solutions aimed at breaking up the unity of the Palestinian [word indistinct]. [passage omitted]

For his part, Brother Sulayman al-Najjab praised the development of the militant relations between the two brotherly parties in confrontation with the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary designs in the region. [passage omitted]

Nu'man Receives Palestinian Official

EA052202 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has stressed that the Prague Statement signed by the factions of the Palestinian revolution — the Fatah movement, the Democratic Front and the Palestinian Communist Party [PCP] — constitutes an important step in the serious efforts to restore the unity of the PLO. He made this statement at his office this morning when he received Brother Sulayman al-Najjab, member of the Political Bureau of the PCP, who is currently visiting our country.

The brother prime minister gave him a thorough briefing on our country's most important internal and external achievements in repairing the damage caused by the abortive bloody 13th January coup conspiracy.

Reviewing the situation and developments in the Palestinian arena, he stressed the importance of restoring the unity of the PLO on the firm national basis of hostility to Zionism, imperialism, and reaction. Brother Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man reiterated the principled support of our party and government for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, its sole legitimate representative, to regain national and legal rights, primarily the right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent national state on national soil.

For his part, Brother Sulayman al-Najjab expressed his full appreciation and deep satisfaction for the measures and solutions which the national and democratic regime in democratic Yemen had undertaken after the bloody incidents of 13th January. He also said that the PCP appreciates the distinguished role being performed by the YSP in its ceaseless efforts to bring about the restoration of the unity of the PLO on a sound national basis.

Interior Minister Comments After Bloc Tour

EA041511 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
2030 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Brigadier Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, member of the Political Bureau, deputy prime minister, and minister of interior, returned to Aden with his delegation tonight following an official visit lasting several days to the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia.

Brother Salih Munassar al-Siyayli told the *Aden News Agency* on arrival that he was pleased at the results of this visit which came in response to invitations from his counterparts in the governments of these countries. He explained that his visit was aimed at paving the way for bilateral relations, and he expressed the PDRY's continued desire to develop these further. He pointed out that government representatives from these countries reaffirmed their solidarity with the struggle of our party and people to eliminate the effects of the incidents resulting from the 13 January abortive coup plot and for continuing the march along the road of socialist orientation.

Brother al-Siyayli and his delegation were received by Brother Lieutenant Colonel Mutahhar Musid Muhsin, member of the Central Committee and deputy minister of interior, and a number of officials at the ministry.

SAUDI ARABIA

YAR President Arrives on 3-Day Visit

LD051610 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1535 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Jeddah, 5 Oct (SPA) — His Excellency YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih arrived in Jeddah at 1730 today on a 3-day official visit to the Kingdom at the invitation of his Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

His excellency was received at King 'Abd al-'Aziz international Airport by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Royal Highness Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister and head of the National Guard.

Makes Arrival Statement

N052029 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, arrived in King 'Abd al-'Aziz International Airport in Jeddah at 1715 today leading a large delegation at the invitation of his brother, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, to visit fraternal Saudi Arabia. [passage omitted]

Following his arrival, President Salih made the following statement ot the press: I am pleased to visit Saudi Arabia, the land of revelation and holy shrines, at the invitation of His Majesty King 'Abd al-'Aziz. There is no doubt that the exchange of visits by officials from both fraternal countries on all levels is the cornerstone of the deep fraternal relations between the two countries and the two peoples. My meeting with brother King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz today is an expression of the depth of the warm brotherhood characterizing our historic and growing relations, which are deeply rooted between the two fraternal countries within the framework of one Arab history and the noble Islamic belief. These relations are also a contribution to a more brilliant and progressive future. We view our countries' relations as a brilliant picture in an Arab reality that needs honest, equitable relations; intensive Arab cooperation, coordination, and integration; and efforts to promote joint development in order to achieve fateful solidarity. This is not strange because we always meet to achieve the aspirations of our two Islamic peoples and our Arab nation for unity, safeguarding our sovereignty, liberating the usurped land, upholding the world of God, and liberating Jerusalem, the land of the holy shrines, and all the usurped Islamic land. President Salih left Sanaa today at 1530 for Saudi Arabia leading a high-level delegation at the invitation of his brother, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, to visit fraternal Saudi Arabia. [passage omitted]

In a predeparture statement to SABA', President Salih said: As we are preparing to leave the homeland for an official visit to Saudi Arabia at the invitation of brother King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, we believe that we are going to visit a fraternal country. We maintain ties of brotherhood, neighborliness, and cordiality with the Saudi leadership and people — ties which link the two fraternal countries with warm relations between the Saudi and Yemeni peoples. During our current visit, which falls within the framework of the exchanged visits between the two fraternal countries, we will hold consultations, discuss joint cooperation and ways to promote that cooperation, as well as issues of common interest and the causes of the Arab and Islamic nations.

UAE

Mirage-2000 Aircraft To Be Delivered 'Soon'

LD051120 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0953 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Muscat, 5 Oct (KUNA) — This morning, at the end of their meeting here, the GCC defense ministers left for Salalah to meet Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. Major General Muhammad Sa'id al-Badi, UAE chief of general staff, revealed that the UAE will soon receive the Mirage-2000 aircraft which it has brought from France. In a statement to KUNA, Major General al-Badi added that the batch comprises two military squadrons, and it will contribute to consolidating the fighting power of the UAE Air Force and can be considered an additional force for the rest of the GCC countries. He pointed out that the GCC countries cooperate in the area of land, air, and sea armament.

In reply to a question about compulsory military service, major General al-Badi said that manpower is the problem of all the GCC countries. However, numerous measures can be taken to deal with this shortage, including recruiting people with suitable qualities and cultural standards, and by choosing suitable types of weaponry. The UAE has prepared a special study on compulsory military service, but I do not think that compulsory military service will be introduced soon.

'Abdallah Urges Ending 'Cairo's Estrangement'

JN031559 Manama WAKH in English 1520 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Oct 3 (GNA) — UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah said the Arab countries and Egypt should work together again so that the reasons that caused Cairo's estrangement could be removed. The Abu Dhabi-based *Al-Ittihad* newspaper quoted Rashid 'Abdallah as saying "The UAE has made every effort for Egypt's return to the Arab fold and restoring cohesion to Arab ranks. [no closing quotation mark as received]

He added the GCC is "by no means an alternative to the Arab League as claimed by some parties since its primary goal is to promote the Arab cause and reinforce pan-Arab solidarity." 'Abdallah pledged the UAE, which assumed a one-month presidency of the Security Council as from Wednesday, will devote its efforts during its presidency term to promotion of peace and support of the just causes of the peoples.

President, Defense Minister Return from Abroad

NC051735 Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpts] His highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, returned home from Jeddah this evening following visits to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, West Germany, the Republic of Turkey, and the Kingdom of Morocco. [passage omitted] His Highness Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum, the defense minister, and his accompanying delegation also returned this evening from Muscat, after attending the GCC defense ministers conference held there, which ended at noon today. [passage omitted]

Foreign Ministry Official To Visit Moscow

LD060947 Kuwait KUNA in English 0836 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 6 (KUNA) — An Egyptian Foreign Ministry high-ranking official will leave for Moscow during the coming few days to deliver a message from President Husni Mubarak to the Soviet leadership.

According to daily *Al-Watan* published here Monday, the message deals with preparations for the international conference on the Middle East. The message also comes in reply to Gorbachev's letter which Mubarak has received lately, the paper added. The paper said President Mubarak and his advisors have recently discussed the international conference issue and the participation of the Soviet Union in that conference.

Last month, President Mubarak and the Israeli Premier Shim'on Peres agreed to mark the year 1987 as the year of negotiations between the Arabs and Israel and to form a preparatory committee to arrange for an international conference on the Middle East. Mubarak and Peres conferred last month in the Egyptian coastal city of Alexandria.

Police Conscripts Appear in Court 4 Oct

NC041317 Paris AFP in English 1309 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, Oct 4 (AFP) — More than 100 of the 1,205 police conscripts facing trial over riots here last February appeared in court Saturday, but their trial was postponed until November 8 after arguments over procedure. The 107 appeared in two groups, and sat in cages in the courtroom.

The conscripts went on the rampage after it was rumoured their period of service would be increased from three to four years. More than 100 people died and 700 were injured in the riots, during which 105 million dollars worth of damage was done to luxury hotels and other property.

Abu Ghazalah on Arms Production

NC041742 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has announced that the Army represents a protective shield over the people and the homeland. He added that the Armed Forces are moving along the road to the future and toward deterrent capability, so as to prevent any act of aggression against the homeland. This statement was made during celebrations held by the 3rd Field Army marking the day of excellence, as part of the Armed Forces' celebrations commemorating the days of October. The ceremony was attended by Major General Tahsin Shanan, governor of Al-Suways; Staff Major General Muhammad 'Adil al-Qadi, 3rd Field Army commander; and a number of the Armed Forces' senior officers. In a speech before the ceremony, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah enumerated the achievements of the Armed Forces and of the 3rd Field Army, particularly.

The field marshal also answered reporters' questions today about the Armed Forces' achievements in training, 13 years after the glorious October War. Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said: We now have electronic training schools starting at the battalion level. Our training processes have developed so much that training is now our true foundation.

Asked about diversification of weapons sources, Abu Ghazalah said: We are working on this, in accordance with an accurate and well-defined scientific program. Our old weapons, such as the type 34 tank [as heard], are no longer operational. We have begun to gradually replace our T-54 tanks with one of the most modern tanks available, the M-1. He added: We have nearly completed the establishment of a factory for the production of this tank, after obtaining the required license. The diversification of our sources of armament is not a haphazard process, but one based on studies that identify the kind of weapon required. In the field of aviation, he added, we have concluded an agreement for the purchase of multipurpose F-16's and the Mirage-2000's. As for war production, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah pointed out that the armed forces have made great progress in this respect. There is self-sufficiency in the production of ammunition, artillery, and non-guided missiles [al-sawarikh al-hurrah], including the Saqr-18's and Saqr-30's.

He added: We are manufacturing all of our small weapons, including some new ones that have been produced locally and will be displayed at the Cairo international fair for war production in November. Complete production of the 'Ayn Al-Saqr missile has begun. We have also begun to manufacture the SA-2 missile, and have agreed with France to manufacture parts of the Mirage-2000 locally, so that production can increase in proportion to the number of aircraft we receive. And this is not to mention the production of Gazelle and Alpha jet aircraft.

Asked about the rationalization process in the Armed Forces, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah noted that the rationalization of expenditures began with the 1973 war. The Armed Forces are self-sufficient in the fields of housing and foodstuff, he concluded.

Further on Abu Ghazalah Remarks

JN050952 Doha QNA in Arabic 0850 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 Oct (QNA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Egyptian deputy prime minister and defense minister, has reiterated Egypt's support for Iraq in its war against Iran. He said that this Egyptian support stems from the fact that Iraq is an Arab country which has been subjected to foreign invasion. In a statement to the Abu Dhabi paper *Al-Ittihad* today, Abu Ghazalah said that Egypt sells weapons to Iraq at the same price that the Egyptian Armed Forces obtain them.

The Egyptian defense minister said that the Egyptian Armed Forces' state of preparedness now is similar to their state of preparedness before the October 1973 war. He added: However, this does not mean that Egypt seeks war. It only seeks to enhance their combat efficiency, particularly in light ofdangers around Egypt.

Abu Ghazalah added that Egypt will produce the U.S. M1 tank after it obtained the license to do so, and said that Egyptian war industries have also begun to produce the barrel of the U.S. 155-mm gun borne on a chassis and that this is the first Egyptian self-propelled artillery system. Abu Ghazalah added that the Egyptian war industries have also succeeded in producing the Soviet SA-2 missile. He added that Egypt and some Arab countries are also cooperating in the production of some advanced weapons. He said that the Egyptian Defense Ministry is currently studying the possibility of Egyptian banks providing credit facilities to the countries that wish to purchase Egyptian weapons.

Abu Ghazalah also said that Egypt has refused to purchase the F-15 aircraft in view of its high price of $79 million, while the F-16, which is comparable to the F-15, costs only $23 million.

Al-'Arabi Back From Talks on Tabah Arbitrator

NC032129 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, director of the Foreign Ministry's legal department and head of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks, returned to Cairo this evening following a 1-week visit to Geneva. While in Switzerland, he attended an Egyptian-Israeli meeting of experts to discuss an agreement on a third neutral arbitrator for the arbitration committee on the Tabah dispute.

Upon his return, Al-'Arabi said that agreement had been reached on this third arbitrator and that contacts were currently under way to ascertain whether he is ready to accept this nomination.

Official Meets With PLO Representative

NC051323 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Ambassador Taha al-Farnawani, head of the Palestine Department at the Foreign Ministry, met today with PLO representative in Cairo al-Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim. During the meeting, they reviewed developments in the Palestinian issue, the situation in the occupied Arab territories in light of the recent appointments of mayors in the West Bank and Gaza, and the situation in Lebanon.

Lutfi Announces New Plan on Government Agencies

NC041549 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi has announced that the government began to implement a comprehensive plan early this month to bolster governmental agencies. In a press conference today, Prime Minister Lutfi said that this administrative development program is an integral part of the government's current overall economic reform plan. He pointed out that studies prepared by the Ministry of Administrative Development and by the Central Department for Accountancy identified a number of measures that should be taken. These measures, whose implementation the government is considering, will generally provide for greater accuracy and speed in handling work inside the administrative units, reduce the cost of services, and upgrade the employees' performance standards.

Minister Comments on Soap Shortage

NC050958 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Interview with Industry Minister Eng Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab by correspondent Mahmud al-Warraq; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Al-Warraq] Mr Minister, today can we reassure the citizens about the availability of soap in the market?

['Abd al-Wahhab] We are now producing washing soap at full capacity, that is 30,000 tons a month. We could not sell this quantity in the past because it was greater than the actual demand. Egyptian consumers did not require so much. However there has been a shortage in the past few months, and people have been hoarding this commodity in case a similar shortage should occur. The demand for this commodity does not represent actual consumption. Some is being used and some is being hoarded in people's houses. We believe that within a few months, God willing, as people become confident that soap will continue to be available, they will stop hoarding it. There is no point in hoarding commodities in this way.

[Al-Warraq] Mr Minister, what is your comment on recent reports that the price of soap may increase?

['Abd al-Wahhab] My answer is that I do not know of any such likelihood. The government's policy is known. That is, we wish to encourage the private sector, but at the same time we continually make it clear that we do not increase the price of basic commodities needed by the masses. The soap you are talking about, which people require either for washing or for toilet purposes, is a mass commodity and we are not raising its price. If there is illegal trading of some commodities, and the consumer sees this as a price increase, then I declare on this program that there has been no change at all in the official prices of these commodities.

[Al-Warraq] Thank you, Minister.

Communiques, Reports on War With Iran

Communique No 2,385

JN031734 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,385 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 3 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Under the wise leadership of President Saddam Husayn, may God preserve him, the great Iraqi people have succeeded in attaining progress and in possessing the necessary capabilities to ward off aggression. There is no power that can now harm Iraq's sovereignty or its territory. The soldiers of justice continue to defend the cradle of civilization, reflecting their people's ability and strength. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. With more force and determination, our daring Air Force continues to destroy the economyc resources and oil supplies the Khomeyniite rogues exploit to prolong the war. Our valiant eagles carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian caost at 1330 [1030 GMT] today, scoring an effective and accurate hit. Afterwards, our eagles safely returned with their planes to the homeland, God be praised.

2. Our units in the II Army Corps central sector effectively pounded enemy units opposite their positions, inflicting further losses on them, destroying six infantry positions whose occupants were either killed or wounded, and setting one vehicle ablaze. Elsewhere in the same sector, one enemy soldier was killed and two RPG-7 launchers were captured.

3. Our formations in the VII Army Corps sector continued their daring combat activities, inflicting on the enemy further losses in life and equipment. Elsewhere in the same sector, our formations killed three enemy soldiers, destroyed one machine gun and two infantry positions, and set one vehicle ablaze.

4. Six infantry positions were destroyed and their occupants either killed or wounded, and two weapons emplacement and one observation post were also destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

5. Two enemy soldiers were killed, others were wounded, and one vehicle was destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

6. One enemy soldier was killed and one ammunition dump was set ablaze in the I Army Corps northern sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 October 1986

Maltese Tanker Hit Off Iranian Coast

JN031649 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1625 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] London, 3 Oct (INA) — The British Lloyds insurance company announced here a short while ago that a Maltese tanker, the *Free Enterprise*, was hit by an Iraqi missile off the Iranian Coast today. Lloyds told the INA office in London that the Maltese tanker weighs 113,780 metric tonnes when empty, was built in 1972, and undertakes shuttle trips between Iranian ports on the Arab Gulf. Lloyds also said that the *Free Enterprise* is managed by the (Bilacase Barius) maritime company, but did not give any details about the damage sustained by the tanker.

Communique No 2,386

JN041625 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,386 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 4 October 1986]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted stressing Iraq's ability to repulse aggression] In implementation of our people's will and in exercise of our legitimate right to destroy the hostile war effort and all vital and economic installations that are being used to finance the enemy's war machine and to divest the charlatans' regime of their remaining resources that are employed to satisfy the evil inclinations, our aircraft launched two successful lighting raids on a paper plant and a sugar factory south of Dezful at 1430 [1130 gmt] today. With the courage for which they are known and with a competent perfornace, the eagles of Iraq managed — with the help of God — to deliver accurate and devastating strikes against the two plants' installations, turning them into rubble.

After carrying out their duty, they returned safely and triumphantly to the homeland. God bless our heroic Air Force — commanders, eagles, officers, and other ranks. [passage omitted praising Iraq]

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 October 1986

Communique No 2,387

JN041812 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1725 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,387 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 4 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our country, which has been continuing its heroic struggle against the greedy clique that is ordered about by Zionsm for over 6 years, today possesses all the necessary requirements to destroy aggression and its pillars, avert evil, and deal a decisive blow to the adventurers for the sake of scoring a final victory, thanks to God, the wisdom of the leadership, and the true Iraqi people's sacrifices. This is God's promise and the determination of all Iraqi people.

The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Our gigantic air Force is always scoring new epics by inflicting major losses on the vile Khomeyniites' resources, rascals, equipment, and weapons. Our Air Force planes carried out 65 combat missions today during which they destroyed several

enemy troop concentrations, weapons, equipment, and vehicles. Our true eagles then returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. Our formations in the various sectors pounded enemy positions opposite them, inflicting the following losses:

a. Five enemy soldiers were killed or wounded and one 106-mm gun was destroyed on the VII Army Corps front.

b. One vehicle was damaged and one infantry position and one heavy-caliber machine gun emplacement were destroyed in the VIII Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

c. Two enemy soldiers were killed and one infantry position was destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

d. One enemy soldier was killed and six infantry positions were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

3. The forces of charlatan Khomeyni shelled Al-'Uzayr with long-range artillery yesterday.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 October 1986

Communique No 2,388

JN051759 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,388 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 5 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Every day our country's strength increases, realizing new strides toward final, decisive victory. Meanwhile, the Khomeyniites, the enemies of God, man, and life, take new strides on the road to weakness, fragmentation, and defeat in all fields. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Our brave artillery fighters in the II Army Corps central sector opened fire at enemy units opposite our forces, silencing and destroying enemy guns. They also destroyed a number of infantry positions. Elsewhere in the same sector, three ammunition dumps and two infantry positions were destroyed and one enemy soldier was killed.

2. One of our units on the VII Army Corps front opened fire at an enemy group estimated at 15 soldiers and forced them to flee after killing a number of them. Elsewhere in the same sector, one machine gun and one excavator were destroyed. One machine gun emplacement was also destroyed, killing the soldier manning it.

3. Three infantry positions were destroyed, killing or wounding their occupants; and two ammunition dumps were blown up in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

4. Two observation posts were destroyed, killing those manning them in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

5. Escaping the charlatan Iranian ruling gang, a number of Iranian soldiers and civilians sought refuge with our forces at our forward positions. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

6. The Khomeyniite clique has committed a new crime against our people indicating its immorality and expressing the barbarous spite which this clique has inherited from the past. This crime will be added to the record of the Iranian ruling clique which is full of shameful, lowly deeds. It clearly shows that the Iranian regime is unable to harm great Iraq on the field of military combat and operations.

At 1109 [0809 GMT], two enemy planes penetrated our international border in Wasit Governorate and bombed the homes of peaceful citizens in the city of Al-kut with all the hatred of the grudge-bearing Shuubists [Anti-Arabists]. The bombing martyred 6 civilians, including 3 children and 1 woman, and injured 33 civilians, including 10 women and 12 children. The bombing destroyed 12 houses and damaged 7 civilian cars and an elementary school.

The criminal enemy shelled the residential areas of Basra with long-range artillery, martyring two civilians, destroying one house, and damaging another.

While praying for God Almighty to have mercy on the martyrs and grant the injured a speedy recovery, we affirm to our citizens in Iraq that these lowly deeds will be recorded until the day we settle accounts with the Khomeyniite clique and our wise leadership gives permission for devastating deterrence at the proper time. The hour of revenge will surely come when their tears and charlatanism will not benefit the Khomeynnites.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 October 1986

Communique No 2,389

JN061125 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1050 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Unscheduled Communique No 2,389 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 October 1986]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted praising Iraqi fighters] As an expression of our firm and legitimate decision to destroy the pillars of aggression as well as the vital economic targets, some of which continued to help the Khomeyniites maintain their hostile policy and war effort, and to divest these rascals of any chance to take their breath and of every utility being used to serve the inclinations of evil and crime, waves of our heroic Air Force planes launched devastating raids on the following vital economic targets at 1130 [0830 GMT] today:

1. A raid was carried out against the extremely important main gas-compressing stations in the Bid Boland area. Our eagles succeeded in destroying the stations' installations and equipment, turning them into blazing rubble.

2. The good, brave eagles directed their violent rockets against the oil-pumping stations in the Marun oilfields, destroying them and setting them ablaze.

3. At the same time some of our aircraft were dropping their bombs on the Ahvaz oilfields, further destroying them and leaving them billowing columns of smoke.

After the noble eagles had carried out their duty with their renowned valor and efficiency, they returned to the homeland with their aircraft in God's care.

Glory, all glory to our Air Force, the heralder of glad tidings — commanders, eagles, officers, and other ranks. Proceed toward further strikes to break the backs of the heretics who did not meet an obligation, feel responsibility toward their people, or pause for a moment to question their consciences. Let the banners of the Iraqis, the people of leader Saddam Husayn, continue to flutter. God is great and accursed by the lowly.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 October 1986

'Aziz Addresses Security Council on War With Iran

JN032130 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2005 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations, 3 Oct (INA) — Iraq has called on the UN Security Council to assume its responsibilities with respect to the implementation of the resolutions it adopted on the Iraq-Iran war for the attainment of peace in accordance with the UN Charter. In a speech he delivered at the special UN Security Council session to discuss the Iraq-Iran war here this evening, Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, stressed the need for the UN Security Council to intensify its efforts to attain peace in compliance with the wish and calls by the international community in this respect.

Tariq 'Aziz also reiterated Iraq's readiness to cooperate with the UN Security Council to reach a just, comprehensive, and lasting settlement of the Iraq-Iran conflict. He also voiced Iraq's appreciation for the efforts UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has been exerting and said Iraq is ready to cooperate with him and facilitate his mission toward the attainment of a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace.

Tariq 'Aziz said all of Iraq's proposals and its behavior regarding the conflict over the past 6 years have stemmed from its acceptance of the UN's tutelage of the conflict on the basis of respect for sovereignty and the right of every people to choose the political and social system they desire. Tariq 'Aziz added that all Iraq urges is abidance by the UN Charter for settling international conflicts, stressing the futility of selective and partial solutions.

Tariq 'Aziz explained that the Iranian regime is the only one in the history of the international organization to have stated that the military solution is the only way to settle a conflict with a UN member-state and to have insisted on pursuing this course without any regard for any legal or ethical obligation.

Tariq 'Aziz recalled the Iranian invasion of the Iraqi Al-FaW Port last February, the statements the Iranian regime made at the time on the liberation of Iraq, and the threats it made against the Arab Gulf countries. He added that Iraq had hoped that UN Security Council Resolution 582 on the Iranian invasion of Al-Faw, which was issued on 24 Feburary 1986, would have been more seriously followed up and implemented. Tariq 'Aziz said: Such a thing has not yet taken place, however, in view of the evident hesitation in holding Iran responsible for igniting the war and for prolonging it, particularly after the UN Security Council has realized the crucial difference in the two countries' stands toward the armed conflict over the past 6 years and in their stands toward the issues of regional peace and security. Tariq 'Aziz stressed that all the countries in the region have been constantly complaining about the Iranian regime's course, which seeks to undermine regional security and stability. He asked the UN Security Council to refer to Resolution 552, which it issued following the GCC countries' complaint against the Iranian regime for aggressions against cargo ships that were on their way to countries in the region.

Tariq 'Aziz explained that in light of all the Iranian regime's practices, its continouous rejection of all United Nations and UN Security Council calls, its disregard for these calls, and its insistence upon prolonging the war against Iraq, the UN Security Council cannot and must not remain silent or neutral toward the Iraqi and Iranian stands.

Tariq 'Aziz said sovereign countries are not only equal with respect to their rights but also with respect to their assumption of the responsibilities the UN Charter and international law impose on them.

Tariq 'Aziz added that the UN Security Council must tackle the conflict from the premise that the differentiation between the two countries' stands is not only a moral duty, but also a legal obligation dictated by the UN Charter on the Security Council and also on the two parties to the conflict. Tariq 'Aziz stressed that if the UN Security Council carries out this duty, it does not mean it is biased to one of the two parties.

RCC Vice Chairman Leaves for Djibouti

JN051106 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1040 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Oct (INA) — RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim headed for Djibouti today leading a delegation on an official visit that will last several days. The accompanying delegation comprises Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Nuri Isma'il al-Wayyis, and the chairmen of a number of establishments.

Royal Decree Announces Cabinet Changes

JN041617 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Amman — A royal decree has been issued accepting the resignation of Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid as of 4 October 1986. A royal decree has also been issued on the following cabinet changes:

1. His Excellency 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali shall be appointed deputy prime minister and minister of state for prime ministry affairs.

2. His Excellency Dhuqan al-Hindawi shall be appointed minister of education.

3. His Excellency Marwan al-Humud shall be appointed minister of agriculture.

4. His Excellency Eng Ahmad Dakhqan shall be appointed minister of transportation.

5. His Excellency Raja'i al-Dajani shall be appointed minister of interior.

6. His Excellency Yusuf Hamdan shall be appointed minister of municipal and rural affairs and the environment.

Decree Issued Accepting 'Ubaydat Resignation

JN050717 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 5 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] A royal decree was issued accepting the resignation of Ahmad 'Ubaydat from the Senate. A royal decree was issued appointing Muhammad 'Ali Budayr as a senate member as of 4 October 1986.

Husayn, Nur Leave for Oman En Route to India

JN051255 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur today left Amman for Oman en route to New Delhi on an official visit to India lasting several days at the invitation of Indian President Zail Singh. His majesty will hold talks with the Indian president, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, and senior Indian officials which will deal with ways of promoting relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, developments in the Middle East, and efforts aimed at convening an international conference for peace in the region. The talks will also deal with efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war.

Their majesties were seen off at Queen Alia International Airport by his majesty's personal representative His Highness Prince Muhammad, Her Highness Princess Taghrid, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Her Highness Princess 'Aliyah, and His Highness Prince Faysal. They were also seen off by the Senate president, the House speaker, the court minister, the chief chamberlain, the ministers, chief of the Royal Household, the director general of the Royal Hashemite Court, senior military and civilian officials, and the Omani and Indian charges d'affaires in Amman.

Crown Prince Hasan took the constitutional oath before His Majesty King Husayn in the presence of the ministers as regent throughout his majesty's absence. His majesty is accompanied by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim, General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, and Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of industry, trade, and supply.

Arrive in Oman 5 Oct

JN051634 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur and the accompanying delegation arrived in Oman today on a visit during which his majesty will meet with His Majesty Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id.

His Majesty Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id; Fahr ibn Mahmud, deputy prime minister for legal affairs; Sayf ibn Hamad, chief of the Royal Diwan affairs; and Hilal ibn Harith, minister of interior and Dhofar were present at Salalah Airport to receive their majesties.

Parliamentary Delegation Leaves for IPU Meeting

JN031705 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Amman — The Jordanian parliamentary delegation to the IPU's 76th conference left Amman for Buenos Aires this afternoon. The IPU conference will begin in Buenos Aires on Monday.

Dr Hazim Nusaybah, Senate member and head of the delegation, said the conference will discuss world parliaments' contributions to the development and implementation of the new human and world system for peace presented by His Highness Prince Hasan to the UN General Assembly which endorsed it and formed a committee, under the chairmanship of his highness and comprising international personalities, to formulate its executive framework.

Dr Nusaybah will deliver a speech at the conference in which he will discuss this system and call on world parliamentarians to adopt and bless it. He will also discuss the most prominent political issues, particularly the Palestine cause and Israel's violation of international charters and laws.

Interior Minister on Gazan Passport Conditions

JN041554 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Amman — Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid has stated that His Majesty King Husayn's noble deed represented in the granting of provisional passports to the residents of the Gaza

Strip and the sons of Palestine has pan-Arab and humanitarian dimensions. He said that when His Majesty King Husayn learned about the troubles and obstacles relatives from Gaza and the Strip suffer when they travel, his majesty chaired the supreme committee in charge of the affairs of the occupied territories. Resolution 185 was later issued which stipulates that they carry Jordanian passports to enable them to live an honorable life.

Al-Kayid noted in a news conference he held today that the Interior Ministry adopted all of the necessary measures to implement the royal instructions in this regard by setting up a special team of employees and preparing the required forms in order to facilitate matters for the applicants and block any attempt to exploit them. The interior minister explained the instructions followed with regard to issuing provisional passports for the sons of the Gaza Strip and the Arabs of Palestine who live on the Eastern Bank, the conditions which should be fulfilled, the validity of the 3-year passports and the possibility of renewal.

The instructions which must be followed for the Gaza Strip sons are: the applicant should be an evacuee and living in the country permanently, he should not be a resident of the strip, should not hold a family reunion permit, and should not have a residence permit abroad. The instructions for the sons of Gaza also include the conditions that the applicant should not be a national of any Arab country or any other nationality, and should be of age, which is 16. The applicant should be of good conduct, should not have come from the strip or from abroad and remained in the country longer than he should, his stay in the country should not be for study or work for a limited period, and he should have a residence permit for a period not less than 10 years if he was not an evacuee. As for the Arabs of Palestine who are living on the Eastern Bank, they should provide evidence of their residence in the country before 1967, should not have another passport or document, and should be of good conduct.

Husayn Congratulates PRC President on National Day

JN301328 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn sent a cable to PRC President Li Xiannian today congratulating him, in his name and on behalf of the people and government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, on the 37th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC. His majesty wished his excellency the PRC president continued health and happiness and the Chinese people further progress and prosperity.

Islamic Jihad Releases Film, Statement on Hostages

NC060934 Paris AFP in English 0907 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Beirut, Oct 6 (AFP) — The Islamic Jihad on Monday released a new film of the three French hostages it is holding and a statement demanding the freeing of 17 Arab prisoners in Kuwait in return for their release. The statement and video cassettee of diplomats Marcel Carton and Marcel Fonaine and journalist Jean-Paul Kauffman were left in the letter box of a Western news agency here.

In its communique, the fundamentalist Moslem organisation reiterated that the hostages would not be freed until France obtained the release of 17 Arabs serving prison terms for a series of attacks in Kuwait in December 1983. It said it was sending the film at the request of the three hostages "so that their people and their government do not forget the fate of prisoners, who have been held for 500 days".

It said the "rectification of past errors by the government of (Prime Minister Jacques) Chirac" — notably in allowing the return of two pro-Iranian Iraqi students, whom France had deported — had not been enough and that "France must reconsider its policy in the region".

Israeli Planes Raid 3 Villages 6 Oct

NC060544 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] We have another report from our news desk on the Israeli air raid this morning. Official authorities have confirmed that the Israeli raid took place at 0805 on the villages of Birqayil, Kusha, and Dahr al-Nassar in the 'Akkar. The targets are not yet known. The raid was carried out by eight planes.

Targets of Raid Reported

NC060552 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0536 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] According to certain sources, the targets of this morning's Israeli raid on the villages of Birqayil, Kusha, and Dahr al-Nassar were training centers for members of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party and the Ba'th Party organization in the area.

1 Wounded, 'Heavy' Material Damage

NC060811 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0803 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Excerpt] According to initial reports on the results of this morning's Israeli air strikes on 'Akkar, the new Israeli aggression has left one person wounded and caused heavy material damage. No further details are yet available. [passage omitted]

Amal Official on Al-Rashidiyah Camp 'Events'

NC041715 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] As consultations intended to contain the repercussions of the events taking place at the Al-Rashidiyah camp continue, attorney Haytham Jum'ah, member of the Amal Political Bureau and the Lebanese-Palestinian Coordination Committee, has made the following statement:

While the Amal Movement is making every effort to bring the unusual events in the vicinity of the Al-Rashidiyah camp to an end before they are exploited by a vile conspiracy concocted by agent hands in an effort to obstruct resistance action and to pressure Amal to alter its firm and principled stands toward the Zionist enemy and toward capitulatory schemes and solutions, we are witnessing a media uproar created by the organs of circles that are experienced in the art of lies and conspiracy. This constitutes a new and unique onslaught intended to divert the world's attention from the heroism of our resistance in the steadfast south. As a result, we must remind the Lebanese and Arab publics of a number of facts that cannot be ignored:

1. The Amal Movement's commitment to the Palestinian issue is both legitimate and principled and will remain a true guarantee for the Palestinian people and their revolution.

2. References to massacres of the Palestinians in the south are a mere deception by the media intended to defame those who have always defended the Palestinian issue with honor, embraced its sons, and confronted the Zionist enemy on behalf of all Arabs who are being victimized by this blatant lie. The actual wounded are from the ranks of the Amal Movement and its patient and steadfast kinfolk. The massacres are, in fact, being carried out against us. We challenge those who engage in this clamor to back up their words with proof.

3. The Amal Movement is adhering to the cease-fire and did not initiate its disruption. It offers martyrs every day as a result of its responsible stands and of the abrogation by others of their commitments and agreements. Within this context, it is important to tell the public that there are no problems in the camps in the south.

4. The security of the south is the responsibility of the Amal Movement, a fact recognized and accepted by all Lebanese and Palestinian nationalist powers. The Amal Movement has demanded that the weapons used in the clashes be handed over to the Palestinian National Salvation Front factions and not to itself. This handover is necessary because these weapons were raised not against Israel and its agents but against the heroes of the resistance.

Army Denies Involvement in Shelling of Camp

NC050701 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] A military source in the Lebanese Army in the south has dismissed reports that the Army was involved in the shelling of

Al-Rashidiyah camp. The Army has issued the following statement:

Certain newspapers have published a statement by a DFLP spokesman in which he accused the Lebanese Army of opening fire on Al-Rashidiyah camp. This report is baseless and conceals vicious designs.

The source said that after every security event in the south, the DFLP hastens to accuse the Army of being involved. We deny the accusation in its entirety, and we affirm that the Army never has and never will participate in any internal events, because its principal task is to defend the homeland and the South against Israeli and Lahd aggression.

Amal Berates Saudi Appeal on Camps Fighting

NC041353 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1015 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Saudi Arabia has called for an end to the fighting in the Al-Rashidiyah camp in Tyre. This conflict only benefits the Israeli enemy that is lurking on the outskirts of the steadfast historic towns in the south, as an official Saudi source put it. [passage omitted]

A responsible source in the Amal Movement's Foreign Relations Department has reacted to the statement of the official Saudi spokesman, saying: It is surprising that the Saudi Arabian kingdom should abandon its customary composure and concern for the truth before making random accusations. What is strange is not the attempt to defend the Palestinians, even if only verbally, but the silence maintained by the Arabs in general and Saudi Arabia in particular over the continuing aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in the south.

We will not recall at this point who it was who initiated the camps events in the past and has initiated them now, because everyone knows who he is and what he wants. Nor will we recall at this point who it was who confronted the Israeli invasion, not only in defense of Lebanon, but also in defense of the Palestinian revolution. We will also not recall who it is who has made sacrifices for the sake of Jerusalem while money is given lavishly to those who seek to use the cause as a profitable commodity.

All we want to ask the Saudi brothers is this: How is it possible to keep silent when Lebanese blood is shed in the south, Beirut, and the southern suburb by those who are supposed to defend this blood? The answer perhaps lies in the modern concept prevailing in the Middle East at this bad time — a time of Arab regression in which peace with Israel has become the basis of the Arab leaders' policy and in which fighting Israel has become a punishable crime.

Cease-Fire Agreement Reached in Damascus Talks

NC052026 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Several meetings were held in Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's office in Damascus today dealing with the situation in the Palestinian camps in Tyre.

During an expanded meeting held at the Damascus office of the Popular Struggle Front this evening, an agreement was reached to call a cease-fire and to resolve the problems pending between the Amal Movement and the Palestinian gunmen. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Amal Movement and leaders of the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF], including Khalil al-Fahum, Ahmad Jibril, Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], and others. The Palestinian leaders called for an end to the siege on the camps.

After the meeting, Khalil 'Abd al-Majid, the PNSF's information official, said that an immediate cease-fire had been agreed upon and a joint Lebanese-Palestinian delegation is to be sent as soon as possible to stabilize the cease-fire, contain any repercussions of the fighting, and detain those from both sides who provoked the incidents.

He said that an expanded Lebanese-Palestinian-Syrian meeting will be held in 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's office tonight to deal with the repercussions of the incidents.

Karami on East Beirut Events, Army, Ports

NC041516 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0130 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami chaired a meeting of the northern coordination committee at his house in Biqa' Safrin today, at which he praised the national resistance and the southerners' steadfastness and determination to liberate their lands and end the Israeli occupation.

Commenting on the recent events in East Beirut, Prime Minister Karami said: The situation there will only be normalized when the legitimate authority assumes its responsibility. He went on to say: The Army's intervention in these events contradicts its fundamental position to avoid interference between disputing factions. The fact that the 5th Brigade commander was assassinated and that some of the officers' houses were burned indicates that the legitimate forces cannot cooperate successfully with illegitimate forces, he added. Karami pointed out that the president went to the Defense Ministry personally during these events and supervised the implementation of the decision for the Lebanese Army to intervene. As a result, he said, some people are asking for an explanation, but as the matter is quite sensitive we would prefer to wait until the situation is made clear.

Meanwhile, Karami praised the position taken by the Maronite bishops and noted that the Lebanese Forces' tough reaction to the bishops' stand reflects profound disagreement.

Asked about the situation in West Beirut, Karami described it as quite good. In response to another question, Karami criticized the exchange of fire along the combat lines. He expressed the hope that the dialogue would bring about its desired objectives and noted his determination to implement the dialogue committee's decision to close illegal ports and require that they be turned over to the legitimate authorities.

Sham'un on Meeting with Ja'ja', Hubayqah Threat

NC041035 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] After his meeting with Dr Samir Ja'ja', chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, yesterday evening, former president Camille Sham'un stated: We agreed on everything that has as its aim the interests, peace, and dignity of Lebanon. We are fully prepared to extend our hand to every sincere person who extends his hand to us, especially the Lebanese Army, which we love and respect. There are no disputes between the Lebanese Forces and the Army. Certain events have taken palce, but these are now over and done with, and their effects will be eliminated very soon.

Responding to a question in English about Elie Hubayqah's declared readiness to repeat his attempt, Sham'un said: It appears that Mr Hubayqah needs to be taught another lesson. If he wants to attack East Beirut again, we will be prepared to meet him with all the strength we can command, in the shape of the Lebanese Forces or other friends. Everyone is prepared to die for the sake of Lebanon, its dignity, and sovereignty.

Birri Meets With Army Chief of Staff

NC041026 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] The decision to dispatch the Army to the south continues to be the focus of attention and discussion. Within this context, Minister Nabih Birri met with Brigadier General Mahmud Tayy Abu Dargham, Army chief of staff, yesterday. The meeting was attended by Brigadier General Ghassan Dahir, deputy chief of staff; Colonel Lutfi Jabir, a member of the Military Council, was also present.

After the meeting, Minister Birri said: We discussed the subject of the deployment of the Army alongside UNIFIL in the south. We made it clear that we want this to take place, as it will help the sons of the south and the resistance. We are eager that the Army should represent all the Lebanese communities, not only one faction to the exclusion of others.

The military delegation briefed Minister Birri on the results of the UNIFIL commander's visit to Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran and the Army Command yesterday.

MENA: Romanian Participation in UNIFIL Considered

NC041526 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT
4 Oct 86

[Text] Paris, 4 Oct (MENA) — A high-ranking Arab source has told the Paris-based Arabic-language magazine *Al-Mustaqbal* that Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu is currently involved in exchanges with several Arab, Palestinian, and international parties on the possibility of sending Romanian troops to join UNIFIL in South Lebanon should the French Government decide to withdraw its contingent.

In today's edition, the magazine quotes the same source, whom it declined to identify, as saying that President Ceausescu is anxious to ensure that certain parties welcome such a decision before dispatching his troops. The magazine adds that President Ceausescu's most recent contact on the issue was with Israel.

Diplomat in Tehran Freed, Returns to Work

JN031807 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1735 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The incident of the kidnapping of Iyad Mahmud, Syrian charge d'affaires in Tehran, has ended safely this afternoon. The Iranian authorities succeeded in freeing Mahmud, who resumed his work at the Syrian Embassy in Tehran. The Syrian authorities in Damascus who confirmed this report did not mention anything about the identity of the kidnappers or whether the Tehran authorities arrested them. [passage omitted]

Al-Shar' Meets UN Secretary General in New York

JN032006 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] New York — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in New York today. The meeting was attended by Assistant Foreign Minister Diya'ullah al-Fattal, Syrian UN Charge d'Affaires 'Abd al-Mu'min al-Atasi, and UN Assistant Secretary General Marrack Goulding.

During the meeting, talks centered on the situation in southern Lebanon and the UNIFIL's role there. Viewpoints were in agreement regarding the need for a complete Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanese territories and the deployment of UN forces on the border [with Israel] in implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 425 and UN resolutions concerning the south.

The minister praised the UN secretary general's report to the UN Security Council on the situation in southern Lebanon, which affirms Israel's responsibility for the tension and violence in the south.

Delivers Lecture at Foreign Relations Council

JN042042 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] New York — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' delivered a lecture at the Foreign Relations Council in New York yesterday evening. The lecture was entitled "Syria's Stand Toward the Achievement of Peace in the Region," and was attended by a large number of politicians, media representatives, and university professors in the United States.

The minister reviewed the prominent developments in the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the continued U.S. support for Israel which increased with the increase in the area of the Arab lands which Israel occupied. He said: The world must not forget that Israel was established in our region on fanaticism, violence, and terrorism. Al-Shar' reminded the audience of what took place in Dayr Yasin, the King David Hotel, Qibyah, and Kafr Qasim. He added that the atrocities Israel committed during its invasion of Lebanon in 1982 were beyond description. He said that the Israelis and their supporters in the United States and in other Western countries are trying to mix things concerning the issues of terrorism and resistance so that the world will forget what Israel did in Lebanon as it has almost forgotten what the Zionsit movement did in Palestine.

The foreign minister recalled that the Arabs' indulgence in Palestine has received blind fanaticism by the Zionist leaderships since the 1940's and until now. He asked: How can the Americans, who are worried by the wave of fanaticism in Lebanon and the region, show their satisfaction with the Zionist fanaticism? In this regard he also reminded the audience of a picture of the U.S. vice president during his recent visit to Jerusalem which showed him kissing the Wailing Wall.

Al-Shar' explained that Israel is not searching for peace but subjugating the Arab countries one after another so that Israel will be the only regional country that places the region at its disposal. He said that Israel's rejection of an international conference under UN auspices as well as its insistence on direct negotiations aim to defeat the Arab countries which accept this principle.

The minister said: If the negotiations on Tabah — whose area does not exceed 1 square km — continued for 5 years and it is still not under Egyptian sovereignty, then how many years will the negotiations on Jerusalem and the occupied territories take in order to return them to Arab sovereignty?

At the end of the lecture, Al-Shar' answered questions from the audience.

Vice President Mashariqah Returns From CSSR

JN031938 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus — Dr Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, vice president and deputy chairman of the Progressive National Front, returned to Damascus this evening following a visit to the CSSR where he led adelegation from the Central Command of the Progressive National Front.

During this visit, Dr Mashriqah discussed with CSSR officials issues of concern to the two countries and the two progressive national fronts, and their stands on regional and international issues, particularly the Arab issue and the brutal onslaught being waged against the Arab nation by U.S. imperialism and Zionism and its protege, Israel.

Before leaving Prague, Dr Mashariqah made a statement to the Czechoslovak news agency in which he said that solving the Middle East crisis can only be achieved through the Zionist enemy's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and regaining of all usurped national rights, foremost of which is the Palestinian Arab people's rights to repatriation and self-determination through an international conference in which the five permanent UN Security Council members and the concerned sides participate. He added: The separate deals and partial solutions do not aim to establish peace in the Arab region, but to impose capitulation on the Arabs in favor of the imperialist and Zionist schemes. He said that the agreements of friendship between Syria on the one hand and the USSR, the CSSR, and Bulgaria on the other have greatly contributed toward promoting the existing relations of cooperation and friendship between the two sides. They also opened great scopes for cooperation in the service of the joint militant objectives against imperialism and Zionism.

Comrade Dr Mashariqah made a similar statement to a Prague radio correspondent.

AL-THAWRAH Stresses 'Strategic Parity' With Israel

JN040820 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 4 Oct 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Strategic Parity and the Road to Comprehensive Liberation," *Al-Thawrah* says: The importance of Syria's pan-Arab decision to reach strategic parity with Israel is borne out daily by events in the Arab-Zionist conflict and its subjective and objective developments, it being the one option to attain just and comprehensive peace in the area, and the one guarantee to deter Israeli aggression and confront the threat it poses to the entire Arab nation. It goes without saying that the rallying of Arab masses behind Syria, which stands up courageously to imperialist and Zionist schemes proves that the attainment of strategic parity is by no means parochial, but evidently pan-Arab. This is because the world now reckons only with the strong; experiences of peoples and nations abound with instructive lessons. The weak cannot impose just and comprehensive peace, as they lack the muscle to force an acceptance of right and justice upon the enemy. The strong, on the other hand, can make peace and realize their military and political goals. Syria is making every effort toward strategic parity with the Zionist enemy, as it knows only too well that such a balance is the only guarantee for liberating the occupied Arab lands and restoring usurped Palestinian rights. This is the sound approach to protect and buttress the Arab existence against hostile expansionist Israeli ambitions. This is the option open to the Arabs to dictate their terms and wrest their rights.

Local, Foreign Currency Regulations Discussed

JN011042 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus — The Syrian Arab Television screened an economic panel discussion this evening on the measures taken with respect to foreign currency issues and the explanation of legislative decrees No. 24 and 28 for 1986. Dr Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Ma'n Raslan, Syrian Commercial Bank Director General; and Dr Na'im al-Sha'ar, Syrian Central Bank Governor and head of the foreign currency exchange bureau. At the beginning of the discussion, Dr Salim Yasin spoke about the broad objectives of the many measures with respect to Syria's economic policy which seek to encourage productive activities in all fields, particularly in agriculture, industry, tourism, and trade.

Dr Yasin said that this encouragement will be through proper channelling of available resources, particularly financial resources, and keeping them away from nonproductive activities such as speculation activities which have negative impacts on the national economy as a whole and on citizens as well. Dr Yasin added: From this premise, many measures have been taken and legislative decrees Nos 24 and 28 for 1986 were issued. He said: We must refer here to foreign currency operations and circulation operations in Syrian currency for basic targets, export and import targets, and the target of financing systematic principal investments. He added: These operations continue to be governed by the regulations which were in force in this respect. Dr Yasin said: Within this framework, clarifications were made by the minister of economy and foreign trade on legislative decrees Nos 24 and 28 on currency regulations, particularly on bringing in and taking out foreign currency by citizens or others, on import operations and the financing of investment in all fields. He said: These regulations remain as they were before the issuance of the referent decrees and their provisions continue to be in force.

Dr Na'im al-Sha'ar then explained the system of bringing in and taking out of the country Syrian and foreign currency and what the Syrian and foreign citizen can bring in and take out. He said: Ministerial Decree No 43 dated 17 March 1986 has regulated the bringing in and taking out of Syrian and foreign currencies. He said: This decree has allowed the bringing in of Syrian paper money and foreign currency whether it is in the form of banknotes, cash, or tourist checks or any other form of payment, and there are no restrictions for bringing in currency either for Syrians, the Arab brothers or foreigners. Al-Sha'ar added: With respect to taking out currency, the regulations currently in force allow the Syrian citizen who resides in Syria and who wants to travel to foreign countries to take out with him the equivalent of $1,000 or the sums that authorized banks grant him. As for nonresident Arabs and foreigners the regulations in force stipulate that Arabs and foreigners coming to Syria must fill a declaration of the currencies they have in their possession. When they leave the country, they have the right to take out all the sums listed in their declaration, even if the sum is $1 million or 100 million riyals, without any problems.

Speaking about the declarations that are required from those who come to Syria, Dr al-Sha'ar said that all countries which have a currency control system ask those arriving to fill outa declaration of the sums of money they are bringing in.

Dr Salim Yasin then explained the operation of bringing in and taking out Syrian and foreign currencies. He said: The minister of economy and foreign trade's decision in this respect continues to be in force and can be summed up as follows: The Syrian Arab citizen who returns to the homeland can bring with him any sums of Syrian and foreign currencies and when he leaves the homeland he can take out of his private deposits the sum equivalent to $1000 or the sums the authorized bank in Syria allows him to take out for medical treatment, travel, or similar purposes. When coming to Syria, Arabs and foreigners have the same rights as Syrians with respect to bringing in Syrian and foreign currencies. However, they have to fill a declaration containing the sums they have in their possession. When this visitor leaves the country, he is not allowed to take out Syrian currency with him. As for the foreign currency he had declared, he can take it out without any problem, irrespective of what he has spent during his stay in Syria. Dr Salim Yasin said: These regulations were in force in the past and continue to be valid. He added: However, if arrivals to Syria had not declared the sums they have in their possession before the issuance of the regulations on filling such declarations, they can leave with the sums they have brought in but after giving justifications to the Syrian Central Bank.

Ma'in Raslan on his part spoke about the financing of import and export operations with foreign currency. He said: In light of the provisions of Article 11 of Legislative Decree No 24, the minister of economy and foreign trade has allowed the issuance of implementation instructions with respect to the currency regulations which are in force and which are in accordance with Legislative Decree No 24. The minister therefore issued decree No 574, for 1960 [as heard] stipulating that the currency regulations in force do not apply to imports taking place in Syria.

Raslan spoke about the four channels that are in line with the currency regulations. He said: The first channel is the Prime Minister's decision No 1,791 of 1984 stipulating that 50 percent of available currency must be reserved for import and export operations by the owner of the establishment. The owner can keep this sum in a private account at the bank [not further identified] and 1 year later he has the right to recoup this sum under the regulations in force. This decision seeks to invigorate industrialization operations which will be commensurate with import operations. The second channel is Decree No 47 for 1984 issued by the minister of economy and foreign trade and which can be divided into two parts: 1. The decree allowed resident and nonresident Syrians, expatriates, Arabs and foreigners to open foreign currency accounts in the authorized banks with interest rates given worldwide. This interest will be added to the capital. This decree has defined how these sums will be used. Decree No 47 has also given two additional prerogatives: The first is to allow Syrian expatriates to use these sums of money 3 months after they have been deposited in the banks to import what Syria needs in accordance with the import regulations in force with respect to spare parts and raw material for industry. [sentence as heard] The third channel deals with imports and credit facilities abroad in accordance with Decree No 356 for 1985 issued by the minister of economy and foreign trade. Explaining this channel, Raslan said: There are many firms which give importers credit facilities sometimes for 180 days or for a maximum time limit of 360 days. Therefore, importers can obtain credit facilities abroad, open accounts in the banks by paying a deposit in Syrian currency equivalent to 50 percent of the value of their imports. The documents will be handed to them by the exporter when the bank is notified that the goods have been delivered to the importer. Raslan said: This decree continues to be valid. The decree also covers two points: The first on facilitating deposits abroad by importers and the need for import operations to be in line with Legislative Decree No 24 for 1986.

Speaking also about this channel, Dr Yasin said: All those who wish to import and who possess foreign currency either in Syria or abroad can refer to the Syrian Commercial Bank without being asked now or in the future about the source of this foreign currency.

Raslan in his turn said: Decree No 133 for 1986 was issued by the minister of economy and foreign trade allowing all importers to import all the goods that regulations allow to be imported. Under this decree, the importer must refer to the Syrian commercial Bank, and declare the foreign currency in his possession without being asked about the source of this foreign currency. Summing up these foru channels Raslan concluded by saying: The first channel is to encourage export operations. The second is to encourage expatriates to use their resources for import operations. The third is to benefit from the credit facilities that are given abroad. The fourth is to enable some people to keep foreign currency for use in import operations.

Dr Na'im al-Sha'ar then spoke about investment operations, and the expatriates account. He said: With respect to foreign currency specifically in the sphere of tourism, and agriculture some details can be given. The prime minister and head of the higher tourism council's decision for 1985 allows the tourism establishment to keep 50 percent of its operations in foreign currency to enable it to finance the equipment it needs within the framework of the special approvals granted it by the Ministry of Tourism. The owners of tourist establishments have the right to import the material and furniture they need within the limits of Decree No 186 for 1985.

He added: In the agricultural field, legislative Decree No 10 for 1986 gives many privileges with respect to the establishment of agricultural companies and has allowed these companies to keep 70 percent of these companies' proceeds in foreign currency and also allowed these companies to open accounts in the authorized Syrian banks. In the past they were allowed to keep 50 percent only. This shows that agricultural and productive ventures are important to national economy.

With respect to the expatriates' account Dr al-Sha'ar said: Decree No 47 has merged the expatriates' accounts and the modality of financing their imports by those who have accounts and deposits.

Dr Salim Yasin summed up the pannel discussion by saying: We can say that the foreign currency operations allocated for specific purposes such as traveling abroad, medical treatment abroad, the financing of import operations are operations which the private sector is carrying out and that the foreign currency regulations are also to finance import and investment operations, in the sphere of agriculture, tourism, and other sectors. These foreign currency operations used to be governed by decisions and regulations issued by the Prime Ministry. They continue to be valid and dealings in foreign currency within the context of these regulations is legal and permissible to all. He added: In addition to all this, the bringing in and taking out of Syrian and foreign currencies by Syrians, Arabs, and foreigners continue to be subject to the same regulations that were in force and any individual can carry out such operations under these regulations.

Dr Salim Yasin said: The objective of all this is to support productive activities and the citizen's basic needs, as well as to remove our resources, whether natural or other resources, and most particularly financial resources, from nonproductive activities which have harmful impacts on the citizens and on the national economy.

IDF Spokesman Confirms Air Force Raid 6 Oct

TA060713 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] This morning Air Force planes attacked a terrorist base about 20 km northeast of Tripoli in Lebanon. All our planes returned safely and the pilots reported good hits on the targets. This has been reported by the IDF spokesman. The target was a two-story building that served as a command headquarters for a terrorist organization from the Rejectionist Front.

The Voice of Lebanon radio station reports that Air Force planes bombed targets near the villages of Kusha, Birqayil, and Dahr al-Nassar in the Syrian-controlled 'Akkar district, about 15 km south of the border with Syria. Training bases belonging to two organizations supported by Damascus, the Syrian Social Nationalist Party and the Ba'th Party, were attacked. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that this is the first time our planes have attacked this distant area which is so close to the Lebanese-Syrian border. No missiles or ground fire were fired at our planes.

Peres: Policy on Nuclear Weapons Unchanged

TA061107 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has announced that Israel's policy has not changed and that Israel will not be the first to introduce nuclear arms to the region. Mr Peres said this at the Cabinet meeting. He also said that the Cabinet is used to sensational reports on the nuclear reactor issue and is not in the habit of addressing itself to them. Our political correspondent notes that the Cabinet settled for Shim'on Peres' announcement and did not hold a discussion on this issue.

Foreign Ministry Official on SUNDAY TIMES Report

TA060554 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 6 Oct 86 p 1

[Report by Yosi Melman]

[Text] Israel reiterates that it will not be the first country to introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East. This was said last night by a Jerusalem Foreign Ministry official in reaction to the detailed report published in the London *Sunday Times* about Israel's nuclear capability.

The spokesman, who stressed Israel's traditional position, also noted that for some time now many baseless speculations have been published in the international press about Israel's nuclear capability.

Peres on Peace Conference, Rotation

TA041311 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by David Essing in the Prime Minister's office in Jerusalem — recorded]

[Text] [Essing] Mr Prime Minister, surely at this time you must be leaving this office with some soul-searching and perhaps with the feeling of a job half-done. Is this not so, sir?

[Peres] It is very much so and I have just one way to make my own soul-searching, as you call it, and that is, I am comparing the promises I made when I undertook this office and the fulfillment of them. And the balance sheet, to the best of my knowledge, is almost complete. All the things that I have told the Knesset that we were going to do in the coming 2 years were done and completed.

[Essing] But, looking to the future, Mr Peres, how is it going to be possible now to arrive at a unified foreign policy, taking into account the differences that you and Mr Shamir now have?

[Peres] There are differences, there are agreements. I can't demand that the differences will disappear, but I assuredly insist that the agreement will be respected completely, and judging by the past record, I think Israel won a great deal by the foreign policy that we have conducted over the last 2 years. And there is no reason why it should be stopped or changed. Furthermore, in my new responsibility I shall be very much in charge of it and I intend to exercise my responsibilities.

[Essing] An international peace conference is now on the agenda. There you do have a difference with Mr Shamir. Mr Peres, you have said that you see the conference as an umbrella for direct negotiations between Israel and the Arab countries, particularly Jordan and the Palestinians, but is it going to be conceivable to have the Soviet Union give its blessing to an international conference and then sit passively on the sidelines and not try to sway the decisions that are taken?

[Peres] Let's not forget it is not our task to satisfy the Soviet Union demands. The international forum, or umbrella, or any other name you will call it, is an attempt to open the door for Jordan to join in the negotiations. To the best of my knowledge, the Jordanians, too, did agree that an international conference is not a substitute for direct negotiation, but a support for it. Furthermore, there is a complete understanding that once the international forum will be opened, it will divide itself into geographic committees of a bilateral nature and the negotiations will be direct, between the parties concerned, and each geographic committee will act on their own, independently of the proceedings of the other committees. Furthermore, it is understood that an international forum will not have the power to impose a solution nor the power to break an agreement once it will be reached between the parties, so there is an understanding about the parameters of the negotiations.

[Essing] Mr Peres, in your contacts with Jordan's King Husayn, has there been any indication recently that King Husayn will go along with this idea and come to such negotiations?

[Peres] Well, you must be careful in your questions and I should, surely must be careful in my answers. I don't want to approve that there are contacts with the king of Jordan. Basically, the negotiations are being conducted via the United States of America and I believe that what I have said is what they have understood from the United States side in their own negotiations with King Husayn.

[Essing] There are those who ask what does Husayn have to gain from such negotiations, if Israel is not willing to pull back to the pre-1967 borders.

[Peres] I do believe that King Husayn, like ourselves, has an interest in making peace and solving the problem and solving the conflict. I mean, how long, how far, how much can we go on with an arms race, with threats, with the menace of war? I mean, nobody is doing a favor to the other side. We are not a charity organization. It is very much in the interest, both of Jordan and Israel, to solve the problems now. Obviously, the Israeli proposal will be rejected at the outset by the Jordanians. A Jordanian proposal will be rejected at the outset by Israel. The purpose of negotiation is to produce a solution which is neither Jordanian nor Israeli, but stands a chance to be accepted by both of them, and history shows that only direct negotiation can produce a solution that was not forcing or suggested by one of the two sides.

[Essing] The setting-up the agreement to set up the Arab bank in Nabulus and the appointment of the Arab mayors in Judaea and Samaria, is this a sign in the right direction, in this direction?

[Peres] Surely. First of all, it fits our own policy and that is to hand over to the people who reside on the West Bank the opportunity to run their daily lives and we go in that direction step by step. I think it is very much in favor of the people who reside there.

[Essing] Mr Peres, you have made clear that you are going to continue your peace initiatives. Are you not concerned that Mr Shamir might try and block what you're going to plan in the future?

[Peres] I hope not. Look, I don't want, a few days before Rosh Hashanah, to make a list of threats, but I intend, and this is part of the agreement, to continue with the peace momentum, peace initiative, and if, on our party, somebody will try to stop it, he will endanger the existence of the government because this is not a government that produces policies. This is a policy that has produced a government, and if the policy will disappear, it will endanger the existence of the government.

[Essing] Mr Peres, your Labor Party is now asking to revise, to a certain extent, the agreement with the Likud on the national unity government rotation. The Likud is saying, though, that this agreement was made to be kept for the full 4 years and there should not be an increased role for the Labor Party, say, in economic planning now.

[Peres] That's true, but the problem is, was the agreement really implemented? And on that occasions where the agreement was not implemented, I believe the Labor would like to have guarantees that they will be implemented. There were some declarations of goodwill, for example, a full cooperation on the economic issue. Was it or wasn't it implemented? Or, for example, the nomination of people to different directorships in different companies. Was it or wasn't it implemented? On the occasions where we have had a declaration of goodwill, but in fact it remained hanging in the air without implementation, Labor naturally wants to make sure that it will be implemented.

[Essing] Labor wants or will insist, as a condition for carrying out the rotation agreement?

[Peres] Labor wants and will insist, surely.

[Essing] One of the major contributions of this first 2 years of the national unity government has been the withdrawal from Lebanon, but in recent weeks we have seen a flare-up there again. Is there not a danger that Israel might be drawn back into an even greater involvement in south Lebanon?

[Peres] We are always facing dangers and I am not the one to belittle them, but we do not intend to extend our presence in Lebanon or to change the nature of our presence there. The nature is of a functional task, not a geographic position; namely, we do not have any ambitions to take away part of Lebanon.

[Essing] One of the most worrisome aspects has been the Iranian support for the Hizballah. Mr Peres, what is your attitude, your approach to this support to the Khomeyni regime in general today?

[Peres] I think it's one of the most shocking events in the 20th century. It is a reactionary black force, the Khomeyni trend. Until now I believe Khomeyni did not succeed in any Arab country but really in Lebanon and it is there that not only us, but the Lebanese and, indirectly, may I say, even the Syrians are facing this threat of the Khomeyni-like movement. Surely I would prefer to see the Arab assembly trying to cut it in size or to stop it completely.

[Essing] Many Jews around the world are going to be listening to this New Years interview. What message do you send to Jews in Israel and the diaspora on this New Year?

[Peres] When I think about the Jewish people, I do believe we are engaged in several important prayers. The first of them is that the Jewish people will remain Jewish and remain a people. Secondly, the real change in our life in this century is the establishmentt of the Jewish state, which is the center of Jewish life, which carries the major responsibility for Jewish future and in order to make this state flourishing we need peace politically, we need gold economically, we need immigration to secure the character of Jewish life in this country. And then there is a third prayer in our heart, and that is that we shall fulfill our hopes, not only by guaranteeing the existence of Jewish life and not only by strengthening the state of Jewish people, but really going in the footsteps of our great prophets, of our own wish.

[Essing] Mr Peres, may we take this opportunity to wish you a very happy New Year.

[Peres] Thank you. I would like to wish you and all our listeners a happy, peaceful new year for all the citizens of the country and for all our brothers and sisters in Jewish life.

Peres Sums Up 2-year Tenure

TA031117 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
3 Oct 86 pp 13, 14

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by the *Ma'ariv* staff; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] *Ma'ariv*: Mr Peres, how would you sum up the first 2 years of this government and your performance as prime minister?

Peres: I believe there is only one way to pass judgment on my performance and on the government, and that is by looking at the record; all the psychological analyses are irrelevant. So, let us look at the record:

First, we saved the economy. There are those who argue that we were lucky. Lucky or unlucky, that does not matter. The fact is that we received a devastated economy whereas now our economy is stable and has the best chances of moving into a growth phase.

Second, we pulled the IDF out of Lebanon. Thank God we have one less war. One does not get up in the morning and hear news about war.

Third, we saved the peace with Egypt in the Alexandria summit.

Fourth, we changed the situation in the territories. Terrorist attacks decreased by 50 percent, there is a feeling of liberalization in the economy and freedom of movement and we have just appointed three mayors.

Fifth, there has been a rupture between the PLO and Jordan. It is Jordan, rather than Israel, that is now confronting the PLO.

Sixth, Jordan agreed to peace negotiations without getting any promises in advance.

Seventh, we lowered domestic tensions, particularly sectarian ones; we changed the style.

Eighth, Israel's international stature has immensely improved. Relations have been resumed with various countries such as Spain, the Ivory Coast, and Cameroon; we made progress regarding Eastern Europe. Now that international terrorism is rampant, nobody is pointing an accusing finger at Israel. On the contrary, Israel is described as a model of the war against terrorism rather than a cause of terrorism. The newly-established diplomatic relations have enormously improved Israel's economic possibilities worldwide. This is reflected in trade agreements, research funds, an increase in exports, and the improvement in our credit situation.

I see another key issue. The government dealt with almost everything; there was no subject too small or too big for the government to deal with, from a plastic factory in Even Menahem to bringing the Ethiopian Jews to Israel. Socrates said that a government is the housewife of the state and must be willing to prepare breakfast, lunch, and dinner and to wash the dishes. The housewife of a state does not deal with making history but must run domestic affairs in a dignified manner.

Incidentally, almost all the issues I enumerated were controversial at the time they were being discussed. Some ministers voted against the economic program whereas others voted against the IDF's pullout from Lebanon.

Ma'ariv: You say you succeeded in curbing internal polarization. Do the events in Ashqelon at the beginning of the week not show that you failed?

Peres: I think that was a most unfortunate coincidence that does not denote a change for the worse.

Ma'ariv: How do you view the achievements when compared to your expectations?

Peres: I did not believe all this could be accomplished in 2 years and that is why I kept working at an accelerated pace.

Ma'ariv: If you had to choose your main achievement, which one would you select?

Peres: Saving the economy. The economy was in a shambles when we entered office. If I were to speak in the "first person," I would say that I did not choose this situation but that it rather chose me, and I had to tackle it.

Ma'ariv: What was the starting point in this sphere?

Peres: Economists told me we had enough foreign currency to last us 5 months and that afterward Israel would not even have a cent to buy food, medicines, and spare parts and that inflation would in the end destroy the economy.

I had to choose what I considered the best program. I insisted on the following principles: no mass unemployment, no decrees regarding working relations, no decrees on social affairs, no devastating devaluation. A 35-percent devaluation had been proposed initially.

In the economic sphere I am most proud about the efforts I invested in attaining a national consensus. An economic program cannot be imposed on the people, one can only seek the people's goodwill. We set up an economic coalition that worked very well together.

Ma'ariv: Henceforth, you will throw your weight behind foreign policy. Did you not, in fact, forgo the credit you accumulated on the economic issue to a certain extent?

Peres: I do not think in terms of accumulating credit. I must be involved in issues according to the country's national priorities and needs. Notwithstanding the fact that I know this is being said about me, I do not run the country according to my personal priorities.

National priorities mean averting another war and preventing the peace process from crumbling. I would like to have peace now, but in the absence of peace the peace process is the second best choice.

There is a great deal of opposition in the Arab world. Great ingeniousness is needed to overcome the problems, one must at all times keep up initiative and inventiveness. Political affairs, unlike economic ones, are not brought to one's table for a decision. They must at all times feed on our constant initiative.

Ma'ariv: Do you subscribe to the assessment that the notion of an international conference, accompaniment, or however you want to name it will actually not work?

Peres: It will work very well. The truth must be said: Israel and the United States do not need an international conference. Such a conference is necessary in order to bring Jordan to the negotiating table. Obviously, those who are not interested in negotiations do not need Jordan either. There are those who propose that we should conduct negotiations with ourselves. I must say that they are scoring extraordinary successes all the time.

The problem is creating a framework that Jordan can join in. The formula is to hold enough of an international conference so that Jordan can join the negotiations and to stop it at the right time so that the negotiations can become direct and bilateral.

There is no disagreement between us and Jordan that an international conference cannot substitute for direct negotiations but can only assist them, that an international conference cannot impose or abrogate agreements, that negotiations should be conducted by bilateral geographic [as published] committees, that the work of one committee should not depend or be conditional on the work of another committee.

Many of those who object to an international conference also opposed the Camp David accords. Those who supported Camp David agreed to two international conferences: one in the Mena House Hotel in Cairo, sort of on behalf of the PLO, and a second one in Geneva. This happened in Menahem Begin's time. The question is not whether an international conference is needed but whether peace is needed. If peace is needed, then the conditions for sustaining it must be created.

Ma'ariv: Do you not think that if you were to agree to Palestinian self-determination in the context of a confederation, the PLO could be divested of the right to represent the Palestinians?

Peres: On the contrary, this would bring the PLO back to the negotiating table. The real political choice is between Jordan and the PLO; it cannot be both of them and they can both attest to this. Israel must choose between going along with Jordan without the PLO or going along with the PLO without Jordan. Therefore, regardless of the context, self-determination would be an invitation to the PLO to join the negotiations. The result would be the PLO without negotiations rather than negotiations without the PLO.

Ma'ariv: Will the Soviet Union accept the conditions you imposed for its participation in an international conference or accompaniment, namely the resumption of relations and Jewish immigration?

Peres: These are not conditions but obvious prerequisites. Basically, the participation or nonparticipation of the Soviet Union in an international conference depends on developments in U.S.-Soviet relations and relations between the superpowers rather than on Moscow's relations with the Middle East. When I returned from the United States, I shared my assessment with the Cabinet that the Daniloff affair had been settled. I predicted that there would be a summit meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev.

The Soviet Union does not have much to be proud of in the Middle East. The peace with Egypt, the agreement on Tabah, and the IDF's pullout from Lebanon were attained without it; it plays no part in what is happening between us and Jordan and between us and the territories. So, what is it left with? It is left with Syria, Al-Qadhdhafi, and the PLO. None of the three is in a brilliant position, and the Soviet Union must take stock of its situation.

Ma'ariv: Do you foresee any further developments between us and the Soviet Union?

Peres: I do not want to prophesize. In my opinion, the situation between us and the Soviet Union is now open. I cannot tell what direction the Soviet decision will take.

Ma'ariv: What about our relations with the PRC?

Peres: A Chinese said to me: What are we actually doing to you? At most, one anti-Israeli speech a year. So why do you get all worked up? I do not want to elaborate on other relations.

Ma'ariv: How will you continue to be involved in the economic sphere after the rotation?

Peres: If the government fails to understand that economic reform after the rotation can only be attained through national consensus, there will be no reform. Reform is not in anybody's pocket. [passage omitted]

Shamir on Unity Government, Future Plans

TA031510 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
3 Oct 86 p 15

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, by the *Ma'ariv* staff; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] *Ma'ariv*: Mr Shamir, last time you assumed the premiership abruptly whereas this time you had 2 years to get ready, you had a long time to outline a plan. What do you want to do in your job? Where do you want to go?

Shamir: I have had a long time to think about the country's course in the next decade. I believe the national unity government has a future beyond the next 2 years. I think that a united and joint effort by the majority of the people can build the kind of country we want. The goals are very noble.

Israel's economy must become independent. Today, this looks like a fantasy, a dream. The current freeze in immigration must change, since we cannot realize the Zionist goal without a revolutionary change on this issue. We all want peace and we should work for it, but peace should not only secure the tranquility of the citizens of Israel but also its rapid and comprehensive development.

The country should be run as a whole, and encompass political and economic issues and the problems of the Jewish people. This is difficult, but possible. One can attain serious achievements when there is no need to devote the main thrust of one's efforts to inter-partisan struggles or the fight for each Knesset vote.

Ma'ariv: Are you bringing a list of definite goals to the Prime Minister's Office?

Shamir: Not just one list, but lists.

Ma'ariv: How would you describe the 2 years of the national unity government in one sentence?

Shamir: I think these 2 years exactly met our expectations, no more and no less.

Ma'ariv: Could you elaborate?

Shamir: In the economic sphere inflation was brought to a halt, there is stability, the ground has been broken for a rise in the gross national product or so-called economic growth. In domestic politics, there is calm along with differences of opinion, but still calm. In the political sphere, relations with our neighbors have improved. In the international arena, the alliance with the United States has strengthened, progress has been made in our penetration of the Third World, and there is a beginning of normalization in our relations with the Eastern Bloc. Those are the main points.

Ma'ariv: In sum, a significant list of achievements.

Shamir: These are achievements, no doubt about it. This is what I expected. Many more achievements can be made in each and every sphere.

Ma'ariv: At the beginning of these 2 years you spoke about "a wish come true." One month later you said: I am sitting in this government gritting my teeth. Was that the first crisis?

Shamir: Despite everything, I predicted the difficulties. However, we overcame them and that is why we made these achievements.

Ma'ariv: How was your relationship with Shim'on Peres?

Shamir: I am not complaining.

Ma'ariv: And what else?

Shamir: I do not have to give marks.

Ma'ariv: You are not complaining, but you are not praising either.

Shamir: I am not complaining. Given the conditions of cooperation and coexistence that prevailed between the two bodies whose only common experience was ceaseless confrontation, relations were excellent.

Ma'ariv: How did Shim'on Peres perform?

Shamir: That is giving marks. However, one depends on the other.

Ma'ariv: It sounds as if you were pleased with the last 2 years in the personal sphere.

Shamir: I am pleased because the notion of a national unity government, in whose planning and implementation I took part, justified itself.

Ma'ariv: Did you have any doubts about the implementation of the rotation?

Shamir: I had doubts at times. Who is the man who does not have doubts? Sometimes these doubts referred to the question of whether establishing a national unity government had been a good, justified, or beneficial idea. I did not think about the rotation because I knew that if the government would work the rotation would be effected.

Ma'ariv: Did some crises seem especially serious?

Shamir: There were crises, but I say that these are normal; there will yet be more crises. Such a government cannot survive without crises because there will always be differences of opinion and confrontations within it. What counts is the ability to overcome these crises.

Ma'ariv: You did not mention the withdrawal from Lebanon when you enumerated the government's achievements.

Shamir: That was not an achievement. That was something we all wanted and wished for. As a whole, the developments along the border with Lebanon have been positive.

Ma'ariv: You voted against it....

Shamir: I do not regret my votes. The dispute was not about the withdrawal itself but about the extent, the timing, and the phases. The implementation of the withdrawal was handled well.

Ma'ariv: One of the complaints about you as leader of the Likud by Likud members, and particularly by Herut men, referred to the settlements, or rather the lack of them. Both the Alignment and the prime minister are taking pride in the fact that even the six settlements that had been decided upon were not set up.

Shamir: That pride is unfounded.

Ma'ariv: Were the six settlements established?

Shamir: The problem is not whether there are 5, 6, or 10 new settlements. The criteria is whether the Jewish population in Judaea and Samaria has increased, and it has increased considerably and will continue to increase. I regard this as an achievement and that is what counts. Still, the deployment and establishment of new settlements must increase and here is where opinions differ. However, there is no doubt that the main issue is to increase and expand the Jewish fait accompli in those parts of Eretz Yisra'el — and progress has been made in this field.

Ma'ariv: Do you have any specific plans about settlements?

Shamir: There are several plans. However, we want to pursue the question of strengthening the settlements in keeping with the coalition agreement and according to the economic possibilities. We will also establish several new settlements.

Ma'ariV: Will the attitude toward Judaea and Samaria change, become firmer, under you leadership?

Shamir: Obviously I will not take pride in the fact that the pace of establishing new settlements has slowed down, although I will also not hasten to take pride in the fact that the number of Jewish settlers has increased. I am only stating a fact, and I will do my best to strengthen it.

Ma'ariv: We cannot avoid asking more personal questions. Will Mr Moda'i return to the government headed by you?

Shamir: Yes.

Ma'ariv: In what capacity?

Shamir: I do not want to go into details at the moment, but I see no reason why he should not be a member of the Cabinet. After all, we have not appointed anybody in his place.

Ma'ariv: That is not correct, somebody is substituting for him.

Shamir: Let me put it this way: We did not appoint a new minister. The Likud is currently in the minority.

Ma'ariv: The idea has been raised that if Health Minister Mordekhay Gur does not serve in your Cabinet the Israeli nation will come to no harm if the Cabinet includes two ministers less; Moda'i need not necessarily be one of them.

Shamir: I would not drag the Israeli nation into such an argument. I heard this idea but I did not agree with it.

Ma'ariv: Will Moshe Nisim continue to be the finance minister?

Shamir: Why go into details? I do not think there is any reason to replace him.

Ma'ariv: Are you pleased with his performance?

Shamir: I am pleased with all the Likud ministers.

Ma'ariv: What do you think about political appointments designed to strengthen your rivals within the Likud?

Shamir: Even if I had criticism I would not share it with you.

Ma'ariv: Political appointments are a serious disease in the political system in Israel. Will you deal with it? Will you perhaps do away with it or formalize it?

Shamir: Political appointments have been an organic part of the civil service since the establishment of the state. One cannot say "let us stop them" at a time when the other side is able to make such appointments. However, I agree that one should not exaggerate and that there must be limits. The main limit is state interests and the main criteria should be the qualifications of the appointee.

Ma'ariv: Can this be translated into a law or regulation?

Shamir: That is very difficult. However, if the national unity government continues to exist the problem could be reduced to reasonable proportions.

Ma'ariv: You said "continues to exist." Do you mean beyond the next 2 years?

Shamir: Yes.

Ma'ariv: Do you believe that the notion of an international conference is dead?

Shamir: It should be.

Ma'ariv: You are not sure yet?

Shamir: The danger still exists because the notion is being championed by very powerful international bodies. The Soviet Union firmly insists on it and so do all the Arab countries.

Ma'ariv: Will you object to an international conference even if the Soviet Union opens its gates to Jewish immigration and establishes diplomatic relations with Israel?

Shamir: That is correct, we will continue to object to an international conference. I told Gromyko 2 years ago: If you want to take part in the diplomatic process in the Middle East you must first of all change your attitude toward us. I object to an international conference not only because the Soviets would participate in it but also because such a body would impose solutions on us. I object to imposed solutions because I think the solutions should come from within the Middle East itself. I will not object to sitting and holding discussions with our neighboring countries in order to reach something that is commonly acceptable to all of us. However, I have no need for imported solutions.

Ma'ariv: How did Gromyko react?

Shamir: First of all he pleaded with me to agree to an international conference. He said: If you agree, then perhaps your big friends — he meant the United States — will agree. He understood everything but yet he said: What are you afraid of? I saw that he was very keen on this issue, but he understood my point.

Ma'ariv: Still, what will you do if in order to get an admission ticket into the Middle East the Soviet Union opens its gates to Jewish immigration?

Shamir: Well, the Russians want to get everything for a bargain; that is their system, they are not generous. However, I object to the very notion of an international conference, that would be a miniature United Nations. Do we like the UN resolutions on the Middle East? An international conference would be a duplicate of the United Nations.

Ma'ariv: The idea behind this notion is that Jordan needs some cover to enter direct negotiations with us.

Shamir: I am familiar with this idea but I know it is not true; this is one of the arguments being raised. Were that all it would not be that terrible. However, we know that the Arab countries are interested in an international conference — with the participation of the Soviets whose positions they know — in order to enforce and impose an Israeli total withdrawal. This is what they want, they do not crave for peace.

Ma'ariv: If there is no international conference and no autonomy talks what kind of peace process is there?

Shamir: When there is a desire to talk, to seek a way, one can always find the framework for this. If we assume that the autonomy matter is not acceptable to the Egyptians and the Jordanians we may be able to find a different term for it although the content must be identical. I do not see a more realistic way for solving the disputed problems involved in the Palestinian issue. I know that some people in both Egypt and Jordan do not like the terms of Camp David and autonomy. One cannot indeed accept that Egypt would unilaterally oppose an agreement which it signed, but if the definition of autonomy does not seem right to them we can find another.

Ma'ariv: As prime minister, will you be prepared to consider giving up territories in return for peace?

Shamir: I have said time and again that this is the only matter which will lead to the dissolution of the government. If the Arab countries talk of a compromise proposal, if a compromise proposal which is acceptable to only part of the government is raised by the Arab countries, this will lead to dissolution and elections. This is both logical and just. Therefore, I openly say, to the Arabs as well, and there are some Arabs who want the national unity government to fall apart: If you want the national unity government to fall raise compromise proposals. This is the only way. Nevertheless, I would also say the following: If such a compromise proposal is raised I will view it as progress even if it is unacceptable to me.

MA'ARIV: Can you point to a change in Israeli-egyptian relations after the meeting with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-majid?

Shamir: During our conversation the Egyptian foreign minister promised that Egypt's commitments in the normalization sphere will be met, but we still have to wait and see how this will work in reality. I explained to him that meeting the numerous promises the Egyptian authorities made to us is vital not only for improving bilateral relations but also for expanding the entire peace process. Al-majid pointed to difficulties on a number of issues but promised me formally that a new wind would soon blow in day-to-day relations between the two countries.

Ma'ariv: Is there a change in Israel's relations with the Eastern Bloc countries after the meetings which the prime minister held with the Soviet foreign minister and which you had with several East European ministers?

Shamir: There has always been a chance for the resumption of relations. To date we have not noticed any serious sign for a change in the nature of Israeli-Soviet relations, particularly with regard to the condition of the Soviet Jews. Their condition has even worsened over the last year. The Soviets hint that a certain change may come about, but in light of past experience we should judge this issue only by developments in the area; thus far there is no news for me to break on this issue.

As for relations with Eastern Bloc countries with whose foreign ministers I met, there is a tendency to proceed to the establishment of relations on a nondiplomatic level. Israel and the country with which we will form such relations will be able to maintain contacts in the economic, cultural, tourism and other similar spheres.

Ma'ariv: What is happening on the issue of China?

Shamir: I would definitely like to have closer relations with the PRC and perhaps even obtain its recognition.

Ma'ariv: Has progress been made over the last 2 years?

Shamir: Yes, but I would not want to discuss this.

Ma'ariv: Do you have tidings about the resumption of relations with additional African countries?

Shamir: I cannot announce today decisions to form or renew relations with Israel, but there are many chances that the process of resumption of relations between Israel and African countries will continue and that we will see real results in the near future.

Ma'ariv: How do you assess Israel's international status today, following the talks you held during the UN General Assembly session?

Shamir: Israel's prestige on the international arena has increased from one year to another. The number of countries which supports Israel's isolation has been on the decline, and the radical Arab stance which favors the removal of Israel from the United Nations is today tantamount to an anachronism which is gradually disappearing. [passage omitted]

Rabin on Cooperation With Jordan, U.S. Aid

TA030936 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST (MAGAZINE supplement) in English 3 Oct 86 p 6

[Report on interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by Hirsh Goodman and Yehuda Litani on 30 September in the defense minister's office]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The diminution of internal terrorism has had a positive effect on the lives of the inhabitants of the territories, said the defence minister, but the big difference in the situation there — especially Judaea and Samaria — was a result of four factors. He ticked them off on his fingers as he enumerated them.

"First, there was the break between Jordan's King Husayn and the PLO's Yasir 'Arafat. Next there was Husayn's decision to close down 'Arafat's bases in Jordan. Then we had a serious attempt by Jordan to prevent any aid or money coming over to pro-PLO operatives in the territories from Jordan. Finally, came the decision by the King to encourage pro-Jordanian elements in Judaea and Samaria.

"So effective have Husayn's moves against the PLO been," he continued, "that when pro-PLO figures on the West Bank like Hanna Sinyurah want to travel to Europe, they now leave via Ben-Gurion airport and not Amman, as they used to."

As examples of Jordan's deepened involvement in the daily lives of the inhabitants of the West Bank, Rabin pointed to the recent decision to open a branch of the Cairo-Amman bank in Jerusalem; a decision to pay the salaries of all teachers in the West Bank, and not only those teachers who worked before 1967; the reduction of taxes on goods going to Jordan from the territories and vice versa; increased quotas for goods going from the West Bank to Jordan; and the complete refurbishing of the fleet of vehicles carrying goods over the bridges.

"Husayn," Rabin noted, "has partially come off the fence," allowing Israel to deal with the problem of the territories in a more rational manner. Until now it had been impossible for Israel to set up a pro-Israeli leadership in the West Bank, but Jordan's latest moves had allowed for the beginnings of an authoritative leadership to emerge.

"It is clear to me that without Jordan, there can be no local leadership. With Jordan, we are currently creating an infrastructure upon which we hope to build a better future. Jordan is not yet ready for direct negotiations, but there is no denying the new found ground that is being laid.

"Now that Jordan and Israel have almost the same policies regarding the areas, I see a chance for change in the territories. Not in six months, and not in a year, but a chance for change."

The great threat to those hopes was terrorism, said Rabin; terrorism directed "not against Palestinians who are openly pro-Zionist, but against any Palestinian who dares speak about the possibility of a political settlement. And we will have to make sure that it is contained."

Turning to another of his constant preoccupations, Rabin said that the defence budget "has reached a low point and will have [to] be increased." Because he was about to start a round of deliberations with the IDF command on the subject he did not want to commit himself to figures, but he repeated that an increase was essential.

"I cannot say that anything that has happened in these past months has happened because we cut the defence budget," he said, "but in the long term there is no doubt that several areas have been compromised and three will have to be adjusted."

His trip to the United States a fortnight ago had been a success, said the minister.

"I foresee no problems with our aid requests for 1987 and 1988. The administration has already tabled $3 billion aid package for 1987 with Congress and judging from my meetings with congressional leaders, I feel confident that our requests will pass there as well, and that we will be able to receive the same amount in 1988."

Rabin revealed that while he was in America he had come up with an idea that the U.S. allow Israel to lease equipment on the same basis as the U.S. had leased 25 Kfirs from Israel, the only costs involved being maintenance costs.

"They did not dismiss the idea," he said. "In fact, they were quite positive."

If the concept were accepted, it would allow Israel to receive 25 Cobra helicopter gun-ships for no capital outlay — an arrangement that would greatly ease Israel's procurement programmes over the coming years.

The future of the Lavi did not come up at all during his discussions in the U.S., the issue being "on ice" for the next three months, pending a study by the Pentagon.

Asked whether he did not think that Israel's lack of reaction to the slaughter of 22 Jews in the Istanbul synagogue had harmed Israel's deterrent image, Rabin became unusually animated.

"I do not believe that terror can be deterred. We deter the Arab states from attacking us, but this will not work with terror. Each day there is some new organization — Hizballah, for example — that is potentially more dangerous than anything we have known in the past.

"You can fight states that support terror, and America's strike against Libya seems to have been successful in the short term. But the war against terror is a multi-level, continued and protracted fight that rests on active defence.

"Israel's policy has never been retaliatory. Even the bombing of Tunisia, for example, was not carried out in revenge for Larnaca, but because Larnaca gave us the chance to do something we had been intending to do for a long time.

"By the way," he added, "that raid has started to pay dividends. The Tunisians have expelled almost all known terrorists from their country, and thus the objective was achieved."

Rabin holds that over the past two years, definite inroads have been made into terrorism.

"In Israel and the territories, there has been a 50 per cent drop," he said, "while externally there is much more international cooperation and awareness that makes the fight easier and more effective. You cannot end the problem, there are no absolute criteria for success, but I would say that we have made some progress."

Finally, Rabin denied that one of the worst decisions he had taken was last year's exchange of three Israeli soldiers for 1,250 terrorists.

"I don't agree with the critics," he said. "I wanted to clear the decks before the IDF's withdrawal from Lebanon, and leave no loose ends. Just a few months before that, Moshe Arens (his predecessor) exchanged 4,400 terrorists — the PLO's main infrastructure in Lebanon — for six Israelis. I can see no difference in what I did, and therefore do not accept the critisicm."

Rabin on IDF Activity Beyond Security Strip

TA031410 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has said the possibility of expanding IDF activity beyond the security strip cannot be dismissed, but this would only be if the hostile activity were to become worse, and it would only be temporary. The security strip itself would not be expanded.

In a talk with our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal, the defense minister said the fight between Hizballah and Amal in southern Lebanon is actually a fight between Iran and Syria. Iran is backing the Hizballah, Syria is backing Amal, and both are fighting over who is to rule the Shi'ite sect, which is the largest in Lebanon. The defense minister also said that Kohmeyni's directives to Hizballah are to work for an Islamic republic to be established in Lebanon. In the attacks against UNIFIL the Hizballah is trying to get the international force out of southern Lebanon to be better able to attack Amal.

Chief of Staff on IDF Needs, Syria

TA031940 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] The chief of the General Staff, Lieutenant General Moshe Levi, says the defense forces must recieve more resources if a modern army to meet the needs of the 1990's is to be built. In a New Year's interview with the Voice of Israel, Gen Levi said the IDF is aiming for quality rather than quantity and this is one of the reasons why many career soldiers and officers have been discharged in the past 2 years.

With regard to the current situation, Gen Levi said military intelligence is keeping a close watch on Syria and forces are deployed opposite the Syrians as a precautionary measure. He did not think that the Syrians have achieved strategic parity with Israel as yet. However, Syria could decide to start a war, not necessarily out of rational considerations.

Coming to the problem of terrorism, Gen Levi said it does not pose a threat to the survival of Israel. He added that the IDF must be a shield to the entire Jewish people, not just the State of Israel, but he did not elaborate.

AL-FAJR Criticizes Appointment of Arab Mayors

TA041425 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic
2 Oct 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Municipalities: Between the Right to Elect and the Decision to Appoint"]

[Text] The recent appointment of Arab mayors in Hebron, Ramallah, and Al-Birah came to reinforce the joint Jordanian-Israeli moves in the current stage. We have added nothing new with this statement but have repeated the remarks of Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin as well as those by the Jordanian Minister Mustafa Dudin in this connection.

However, we wish to stress that, in fact, these appointments are contrary to the desire of the residents, especially when the real concern of these residents is the need to hold elections or, at the minimum, that the appointment of municipal committees serve as a conduit for preparing these elections in the future.

It is natural that all residents of the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip seek Arab mayors for their municipalities. This wish, however, is directly linked to their legitimate right to elect those mayors and all the members of the municipal councils. One of the results of the poll conducted recently in the occupied land was clear in this respect. It shows that the massive majority of the residents consider the best solution to the problem of the municipalities to be the holding of comprehensive elections.

Both local and international laws ensure the legitimacy of this solution, with no room for any mingling of political positions, since there is no connection between the right of the residents to elect their mayors and any political stance by this or that party, or in bringing about a specific political situation through the municipalities.

60 Golan Heights Druze to USSR for Studies

TA060721 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0700 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Sixty Druze students from the Golan Heights, including two female students, are leaving today to study in the Soviet Union. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that the Ministry of the Interior has issued each of the students with a transit document enabling him to stay a full year in the Soviet Union, after documents confirming that they had been accepted for studies were appended to their requests. The Druze youths said they are going to the Soviet Union because the Israeli authorities rejected their requests to study in Damascus. They intend to study medicine, engineering, and electronics.

ALGERIA

Tunisian Prime Minister Arrives for Visit

LD041306 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Rachid Sfar, Tunisian prime minister and secretary general of the Socialist Destourian Party, arrived at Houari Boumediene Airport at 1100 today on his first visit to Algeria since his appointment as Tunisian premier. He was invited by Abdelhamid Brahimi, FLN Political Bureau member and prime minister.

He was welcomed at the airport by Abdelhamid Brahimi, who was accompanied by an important delegation consisting of members of the government and the diplomatic corps in Algeria. The delegation was headed by the FLN Political Bureau member and minister of the interior; Bachir Rouis, alternate member of the Political Bureau and minister of information; Minister of Culture and Tourism Boualem Bessaieh; and Abdelhah Bererhi, minister of higher education.

The Tunisian prime minister is accompanied on his visit by an important delegation consisting of, among others, Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk and Minister of Trade and Industry Slaheddine BenMbarek.

The visit comes as a continuation of the periodic exchange of visits that bind the two countries within the framework of the agreement of brotherhood and accord. It also bolsters the relations of cooperation and development between the two countries, particularly following the important activity that has recently characterized this cooperation. That activity made it possible to increase exchanges and implement numerous economic, social, and cultural projects, particularly in the [word indistinct] regions.

At the executive hall, following a brief rest, the Tunisian prime minister made the following statement: The meetings between Tunisia and Algeria are traditional meetings. They are meetings of brotherhood and work. This is a new meeting that we add to our past meetings. The visit provides a precious opportunity for me to convey to President Chadli Bendjedid the greetings and expressions of friendship and admiration from his brother, the grand combatant, Habib Bourguiba. It also provides a great opportunity to convey the greetings of President Habib Bourguiba to the fraternal Algerian people and to all members of the Algerian Government.

I am happy to be able to respond to the invitation of my brother and colleague, the Algerian Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi and to visit Algeria once again while assuming my new responsibilities. I hope that we may continue to bolster our joint work and discuss all issues of common interest, as well as the interests of the region and the Arab and Islamic nation, and to also study the new steps that could be taken to push Tunisian-Algerian regional cooperation forward. This cooperation is the backbone of the greater ArabMaghreb. These are the great things consolidated by this visit.

Cooperation Talks Begin

LD042338 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Algerian-Tunisian political talks chaired by Brother Abdelhamid Brahimi, alternate member of the Political Bureau and prime minister, and his Tunisian counterpart Rachid Sfar, began at El-Mithak palace this evening. The talks opened with a tete-a-tete discussion and then expanded to include the members of the two delegations.

The Algerian delegation is composed of Finance Minister Abdelaziz Khellaf; Commerce Minister Mostefa Benamar; Heavy Industry Minister Faysal Boudraa; Mohamed Aberkane, deputy minister at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in charge of cooperation; and Messaoud Ait-Chalal, Algerian ambassador to Tunisia. The Tunisian side is composed of Hedi Mabrouk, minister of foreign affairs; Slaheddine Ben Mbarek, minister of industry and trade; and Mohamed Chaker, ambassador of Tunisia to Algeria.

We should mention that the Tunisian delegation under the leadership of the prime minister expressed his pleasure with the invitation from Brother Abdelhamid Brahimi to visit Algeria to continue the work with regard to issues of common interest, and to study the new steps toward improving relations between the two fraternal countries according to the recommendations of the two presidents, President Chadli Bendjedid and President Babib Bourguiba.

Brahimi Gives Banquet

LD050212 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Algero-Tunisian political talks started this afternoon at the El-Mithak Residence. These talks began with a tete-a-tete discussion between the two prime minister, Mr Brahimi and Mr Sfar, and were then expanded to the members of the two delegations.

It is being stressed that these talks, which took place in a fraternal and constructive spirit, have made it possible toprecisely evaluate the full range of the short and medium-term projects that are under way and bode well for the concrete and progressive setting up of the Maghreb economic (area). In addition, the identification of new projects gave a chance to determine fresh prospects with regards to complementing each other economically on a planned basis, with the profitability of the [word indistinct] production existing in each of the two countries as a point of departure.

Meetings at ministerial and expert level were decided on for the implementation at the right time of measures aimed at industrial integration as much as the animation of trade exchanges in their many aspects.

This evening Mr Abdelhamid Brahimi gave a dinner in honor of his Tunisian counterpart and the delegation accompanying him, in the presence of the members of the Politburo, of the government and the diplomatic corps accredited in Algiers. [passage omitted]

Working Session With Libyan Legislators Held

LD050619 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT Oct 86

[Text] A new working session was held today at the headquarters of the National People's Assembly between the members of the delegation of the General People's Congress of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah under the leadership of 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Susa and a delegation of the National People's Assembly under the leadership of Djelloul Malaika, deputy speaker of the National People's Assembly.

LIBYA

SUNA: Al-Qadhdhafi To Visit Ethiopia

JN040953 Khartoum SUNA in English 0935 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct. 4 (SUNA) — Preisdent Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of Libya will pay a second visit to Ethiopia, in a date to be fixed yet, for talks with President M. Haile Mariam on means of solving south Sudan question, the government envoy to Tripoli Industry Minister Mubarak al-Fadil al-Mahdi said.

The talks between Al-Qadhdhafi and Mariam last month have made some progress on the issue, the minister said.

It is to be recalled that the Libyan leader had visited Ethiopia last month, on the heels of a three day visit to Sudan, for talks with the officials there on means of ending the south Sudan question.

It is understood that Ethiopia has been hosting and providing broadcasting facilities to the troops of Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) of rebel John Garang.

JANA on U.S. Naval Commander's Interview

LD051839 Tripoli JANA in English 1740 GMT 5 Oct 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Tripoli. Shahr Al Tomour 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The commander of American Naval Forces in the Middle East declared yesterday that his government will not allow the closure of Hormuz and that it will protect its vital interests in the area.

In an interview with Abu Dhabi newspaper *Al-Bayan*, he said if the strait is closed we will act at the mouth of the Gulf.

The editor of international affairs commented on these audacious statements. He said the American military official, while he speaks in this hollow language of his country's vital interests in the Strait of Hormuz, audaciously ignores the countries surrounding this Strait and outrages them. For they are the primary responsible for its protection.

The editor of international affairs added "American arrogance, which the American military official learnt from his master 'cowboy of dark house', enticed him to speak of Hormuz Strait as if it was Gulf of Miami or the Nevada Desert.

The editor went on to say "when the American administration speaks of the protection of this Gulf, it is our right to ask 'from whom America wants to protect this Gulf from? Does it protect it from the countries surrounding it which logically have soveirgnty over it...or from the petrol tankers which roam it daily...or from its military fleets which are seeking to dominate the region and put it into American bag.

The editor concluded "answers to these questions are clear. It is common knowledge that America is striving to control the world and to achieve that goal it does not hesitate to create justifications and pretexts to fulfil its hostile schemes against the peoples of this region and others. But America will harvest as usual failure and defeat for America forgets the role of peoples in running the wheel of history and its course.

Envoy Says WASHINGTON POST Story Vindicates Libya

LD051202 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1030 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] New York, 5 Oct (JANA) — The permanent representative of the Great Jamahiriyah at the United Nations has stressed the dangers of the aggressive course adopted by the U.S. Administration in its dealings with international issues.

He condemned the deceptive media campaigns launched by Israel's rabid dog, Reagan, and his entourage in order to discredit the stances of the Great Jamahiriyah and of its historic leadership.

He pointed out that what was revealed by *The Washington Post*, about the scandalous deceptive media scheme, plotted by Israel's rabid dog against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah, completely vindicates the stances of the Great Jamahiriyah, which repeatedly warned U.S. and international public opinion that the main object of this campaign against the Libyan Arab people and its historic leadership is to prepare U.S. and international public opinion foraggression.

The permanent representative of the Great Jamahiriyah stressed the declared and explicit stance of the Great Jamahiriyah toward the so-called international terrorism pointing out that the Libyan Arab people condemn all forms of terroris. However, they distinguish between terrorism and the struggle of peoples for freedom.

He said that the Jamahiriyah supported, and is still supporting, the usurped Arab right in occupied Palestine, and considers the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people as a sacred struggle for justice. So is the struggle of other peoples, such as the people of Angola and the people of South Africa who are fighting the policy of oppression and apartheid.

He stressed that the administration of Israel's dog is the leader of terrorism and imperialism in the world, referring by that to its barbaric aggressive actions against the peoples fighting for their liberation and its support for the hireling Somoza gangs, and confirming this by recalling the resolutions of 101 member-states at the recent nonaligned summit that condemned the terrorist U.S. aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah and called for a discussion within the United Nations General Assembly.

JANA Remembers Al-Sadat's Fate, Warns Mubarak

LD051958 Tripoli JANA in English 1749 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shahr al Tomour 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Tomorrow coincides with the 5th anniversary of the execution of traitor Al-Sadat in accordance with the sentence passed on him by the Arab people for high treason following his recognition of the Zionist enemy and opened Egypt to Zionist terrorists in defiance to Arab honour.

The editor of Arab affairs in JANA commented on this occasion. He said 'it is a historical day as far as the Arab nation is concerned. For it clearly showed that the Arab nation will never die defeated or its dignity tarnished.

Despite the imperialist-Zionist protection which surrounded traitor Al-Sadat, the honourable Egyptian Arab hand reached and punished him...the 6th Tomour 1981 was a lesson for all traitors.

The editor added that Husni Mubarak was given enough chance to reconsider his situation. But he continued to eat from defunct Al-Sadat's dish and worked to consolidate treachery and its propagation.

The editor pointed out that 'it has become clear that the president of Egyptian regime did not grasp fully the lesson of the grand stand. We wished that he was more mature to learn this basic lesson: Arab people will never forgive betrayal. The Arab people is capable of reaching agents wherever they may be. America and zionists are unable to protect their agents from death.

Arab history is not merciful and Husni al-Barek must watch again the tape of the execution of traitor Al-Sadat before it becomes too late.

JANA: Egypt To Join CIA/Mossad 'Dirty Operations'

LD051949 Tripoli Jana in English 1746 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn Shahr al Tomour 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Diplomatic reports received by official sources in Western Europe indicated that Egyptian authorities recently approved a proposal for the participation of Egyptian intelligence in a scheme sponsored by the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and Zionist intelligence (Mossad) within the context known as dirty operations.

In Cairo preparations for terrorist operations against American and Zionist targets in various parts of the world and a comprehensive scenario with the aim to stick responsibility on Arab parties. [sentence as received]

Reports remarked that the (CIA) listed names of Egyptian intelligence officers to take part in the scheme but refused others claiming that their files did not show total loyalty and allegiance to the regime.

Basic People's Congresses Second Session Starts

LD051018 Tripoli JANA in English 0945 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shahr al Tomour 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Masses of Basic People's Congresses throughout Great Jamahiriyah began, yesterday, their second session for this year to draw the agenda of the 3rd ordinary session.

The masses of People's Congresses discussed items of the agenda asserting their commitment to their people's authority and total readiness to defend it and objectives and principles of Great Al-Fatih Revolution, their leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, confront all attempts against our revolutionary orientations and work earnestly towards all out Arab unity from the ocean to the Gulf.

Youth Meeting Issues Statement on Conference

LD051102 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0215 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Statement by the participants in the "General Education Conference, the First World Youth Gathering on Jamahiri Thought, the Thoughts of Mm'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi" issued at the end of the 29 September-3 October meeting in Tripoli — announcer-read]

[Text] We, the participants in the First World Youth Gathering on Jamahiri Thought, who have come from the various countries of the world and who belong to the various nations, peoples, religions and systems, have met in the Great Jamahiriyah to study various world problems and the causes of tension in our contemporary world — political, economic, and social tension — in an attempt by the youth to understand the essence and casues of these problems. Indeed, we will be the generation that could pay the price for the political and ideological sins of past generations, and we would be paying the price of today — a price set by technological progress and the increase in means of devastation on earth and in space. That price is the annihilation of the entire human race, of which we would be the last generation if mankind does not seriously attempt to solve its problems through thinking that matches its world responsibility and through a skillfully devised ideology that takes into consideration today's conditions and man's great experience.

It is in this spirit that we came to the Great Jamahiriyah in response to a caring and responsible call from the youth of the Great Jamahiriyah.

We thank the General Education Conference of the Great Jamahiriyah universities, to which we owe the honor of organizing and carrying out such a world youth action. We also thank the preparatory committee of this gathering, which stems from the International Committee of the World Center for the Studies of the Green Book, to which we owe the honor of ascertaining the world youth viewpoints on the problems in our contemporary world. We also thank the Libyan Arab people for generously hosting our gathering despite the conditions of confrontation between them and world imperialism. We particularly thank the leadership of the Great 1 September Revolution, the youth leadership that has believed in the role of youth and has not only taken upon itself the task of bringing about radical changes in this small country but has also taken upon itself the universal responsibility of acquainting the world with the causes of its misery and suffering and of providing solutions for these problems and devising methods of struggle toward this comprehensive change.

Our meeting with the international revolutionary leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, will constitute a special moment in our personal history and in world history. He has undoubtedly endowed us with new enthusiasm and a revolutionary spirit which we openly declare will not go in vain.

In the light of this we declare the following:

1) During the 3 days of this meeting plus 2 other days spent in the company of the historic leadership of the Great 1 September Revolution, we have discussed the Third Universal Theory from all its political, economic, and social aspects. In light of this theory, we studied the world problems seriously and in a democratic spirit, free of fanaticism. As a result, we have become more aware than ever of the causes and nature of our world ordeal, which in our final analysis proved to be problems of ethics and thinking.

The world's corruption lies in the corrupted principles on which it was founded. Hence, the only road open to us is to try to change these principles. We have deeply studied the Third World theory within the bonds of the conditions and short time we had. We affirm our deep faith in the distinguished contribution of the jamahiri theory in solving world problems. If the world wants to save itself it must adopt the solutions provided by this theory and consequently restore conditions to their natural and logical form by enabling the masses to sssume authority, wealth, and arms.

This belief is the result of our discussions. In view of this, we call on the youth in all countries — irrespective of their race, color, religion, or political beliefs — to show an interest in the Third Universal Theory and to debate it profoundly, without fanaticism, prejudice, or bias.

2) Out of our appreciation of the role of dialogue and discussion among the youth of the world, we hope such activities would be repeated on the national, regional, and international levels. In view of this, we declare our commitment to try to organize such activities in our countries and through contacts with our neighbors to propagate the theses of the Third Universal Theory and to spread ideological awareness among the youth in the universities and educational establishments out of our realization of the role thought plays in bringing about radical change. We appeal to university professors and students to incorporate the Third Universal Theory in their curricula and subject them to scientific, rational analysis.

3) In addition to its intellectual character, this meeting has provided us with the opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the true reasons behind the imperialist, Zionist, racist, and reactionary offensive against the Great September Revolution and its leader. This offensive is being carried out because of the thoughts this revolution propagates that constitute a genuine threat to these forces and their illegitimate gains, and because of this revolution's struggle in support of the oppressed and vanquished peoples and its enlightenment of them about their true status and the causes of their misery, and because of its instigation against the exploiters and executioners of the peoples — the imperialists, Zionists, racists and reactionaries.

In view of this, we declare our open solidarity with the Great September Revolution and its universal leader brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. So that our solidarity would be transformed into practice, we declare our joining of the World Popular Front for the Combat of Imperialism represented by its world platform for the combat of imperialism, Zionism, racism, reaction, Nazism and fascism.

4) Out of our belief in the importance of the holding of such meetings and so that these gatherings will bear practical fruit, we feel it necessary to introduce a practical instrument for following up on the holding and organizing of such meetings and coordinating among them. We thus declare the creation of an international follow-up committee from our present gathering to be known as the Permanent International Youth Committee for the Propagation and Study of Jamahiri Thought. Its task will be to continue to try to create a world awareness in the Third Universal Theory's theses.

As we conclude our first meeting, we feel that our faith in the masses has become an established fact and that the future shall belong to the masses and creative human thought stemming from history and the thoughts of the Green Book. We pledge to ourselves and the world not to let the flame of change burn out in our hearts until freedom has triumphed and the jamahiriyah has spread all over the world.

Long live the thoughts of the Green Book! Long live the first jamahiriyah in history! long live the freedom struggle of the peoples! Death to the United States and imperialism!

[Signed] The participants in the first universal gathering of youth around the thoughts of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Al-Qadhdhafi Telephones Indian Prime Minister

LD042250 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Oct (JANA) — The brother leader of triumph and defiance has telephoned Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to inquire about his safety following the assassination attempt.

The brother leader of the revolution condemned the attempt on the life of the Indian prime minister and congratulated him on his safety.

Rajiv Gandhi thanked the brother leader and stressed that he is in good health and in full control of the situation in India.

MAURITANIA

CMSN Command Appoints New Commerce Minister

LD042353 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] The Command of the CMSN issued a statement this afternoon stipulating that according to a government decree issued today Captain Dia el Hadj Abderrahmane has been appointed minister of commerce.

Cabinet Ratifies Ban on Alcoholic Beverages

LD030226 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpt] This morning the cabinet met under the chairmanship of Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state. [passage omitted]

The cabinet also ratified the following draft decrees: [passage omitted]

A draft decree concerning the transfer of the capital of the province of Tiris-Zemmour from (?Khdirik) to Zwirat. This measure is being adopted because of the increasing importance of Zwirat ateconomic, demographic, and social levels. [passage omitted]

A draft decree banning the import, purchase, and consumption of alcoholic beverages and mixed drinks everywhere in the country. The provisions of this law allow only diplomatic missions and the foreign technical aides to sell and consume alcoholic beverages and mixed drinks. These measures are governed by a decree by the minister of interior. Citizens who violate the provisions of this law will be liable to penalties specified in Article 341 of the Penal Code. [passage omitted]

MOROCCO

Further Reportage on Visit by French Prime Minister

King Hassan II Receives Chirac

LD030914 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] — His Majesty King Hassan II, may God grant him victory, who was accompanied by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed, and His Royal Highness Prince Moulay Rachid, received French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac at Diyafa Palace in Rabat tonight. The French prime minister began an official visit to Morocco today. His majesty and the French prime minister had tete-a-tete talks after which his majesty gave a dinner banquet in honor of his great guest. The banquet was attended by Prime Minister Dr Azzedine Laraki, some government members, his majesty's advisors, and other personalities. It also was attended by the official delegation accompanying the French prime minister.

Laraki Hold Talks With Chirac

LD031417 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac conferred with Prime Ministe Azzedine Laraki in Rabat today. Both prime ministers chaired a plenary meeting which included a number of ministers of his majesty's government and a number of members of the official delegation accompanying Jacques Chirac. During this meeting, various aspects of bilateral cooperation were discussed as well as ways of bolstering them.

The French prime minister visited Mohamed V. Mausoleum this morning where he observed a minute of silence in respect for the late Mohamed V's soul, may peace be upon his soul, and signed the golden book. In a statement, he indcated that he was deeply moved by his visit to the mausoleum.

Jacques Chirac was accompanied during this visit by the members of the French official delegation and the Minister-delegate to the Prime Minister in Charge of Economic Affairs Moulay Zine Zahidi, Dr Youssef Ben Abbes, Morocco's ambassador to Paris, (Abdelouhab Belmansour), the custodian of the Mausoleum and (?Omar Ten Shemsi), governor of Rabat-Sale.

Laraki, Chirac Speeches Reported

LD032136 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Morocco and France stressed their intention to consolidate their bilateral relations. This was said by Prime Minister Dr Azzedine Laraki and his French counterpart, Jacques Chirac. They underlined the congruity of the two countries' views on a number of current international issues.

In his speech during a luncheon given by him in honor of Mr Chirac, Dr Azzedine Laraki pointed to the existing historic relations between the two countries. He also explained Morocco's position on a number of problems. The prime minister renewed Morocco's commitment to a just and permanent peace in the Middle East which guarantees the rights of the Palestinian people and the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories. He stressed our country's support for the unity and sovereignty of Lebanon.

With regard to the wave of terrorism in France, Dr Azzedine Laraki expressed the kingdom's sympathy with France and its condemnation of terrorism. He also pointed out the role played by the Moroccan community in France, underlining the existing dialogue between the two countries within the framework of North-South relations. He pointed out that it is no coincidence that Chirac's visit will be followed by a meeting of the mayors of French-speaking cities. Dr Azzedine Laraki talked about the existing scientific and cultural cooperation, which will be expanded, especially in the field of scientific and technological research. Regarding Morocco's relations with the EEC, the prime minister expressed his concern at the EEC's recent proposals. He stressed that the EEC countries must take the interests of the Third World countries into consideration.

In his reply speech, Jacques Chirac expressed his gratitude for the attention given to him by King Hassan II during their meeting. He stressed that His Majesty is highly appreciated in France and the whole world. He pointed out that the views of the two countries agree on the need to improve cooperation, especially in the fields of economy, culture, technology, and science. As for social relations, the French prime minister praised the qualities and the sincerity of the Moroccan community in France.

He talked about terrorism, and pointed out that French policy is based on not confusing the actions of terrorist groups with the Arab people in general. He stressed that his government will firmly confront anyone who tries to exploit the atmosphere of terrorism in order to influence the policies adopted by his country toward the Arab world. He said this policy will not be changed.

Regarding relations between France and the Arab Maghreb countries, the French prime minister pointed out that his country is interested in everything that takes place in the region — an interest which stems from the friendly relations which bind France with the Arab Maghreb countries.

He also talked about the situation in the Middle East, and stressed his country's support for the idea of holding an international conference to seek peace in the region. He also called an end to foreign intervention in Lebanon in order to preserve the sovereignty and unity of Lebanon.

In conclusion, the French prime minister said there is no disagreement between Morocco and France, because the two countries are open to dialogue and their policies are characterized with tolerance.

Chirac Departs 4 Oct

LD050919 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Newscast headline]

[Text] The French prime minister is leaving Morocco and affirms that his visit to our country is a manifestation of the strong existing friendly relations between the two countries.

SUDAN

Prime Minister Al-Mahdi To Visit Iraq, Iraq

PM060823 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 3 Oct 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Al-Mahdi To Begin Mediation Between Iraq and Iran Soon"]

[Excerpt] Jeddah — Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has announced that his country has a new plan for ending the Iraq-Iran war. He said that although the plan is based on personal endeavor it has a positive chance of making progress. He added that it was not in the general interest to divulge details of the plan. Al-Mahdi was speaking at a press conference the night before last after an official lightning visit to the Saudi Kingdom during which he met Saudi King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

A high-ranking Sudanese source has told *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat* that within the framework of the plan he has announced, Al-Mahdi will visit Baghdad and Tehran by the end of this month. He added that the prime minister feels that his new plan might succeed because of his close and special relations with the Iraqi and Iranian leaders. [passage omitted]

Anya Nya II Guarantees Relief Operation's Safety

LD051933 Kuwait KUNA in English 1827 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 5 Oct (KUNA) — An armed pro-government south Sudan movement has appealed to the international relief organizations to go ahead with airlifting relief supplies to famine victims in south Sudan.

Anya Nya II, which cooperates with the Sudanese army in fighting rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army, SPLA, has reassured that Upper Nile and Equatoria Provinces are secured and that Operation Rainbow airlift can safely be made to Malakal and Juba airports.

A spokesman for Anya Nya II, Sunday said his movement had put its men on high alert to counter any threat to civilian targets. He added that Operation Rainbow officials could count on reassurances of Anya Nya II, and not to be intimidated by threats made by rebel leader John Garang.

The spokesman vowed that Garang will not be able to carry out any act against civilian targets because Anya Nya II has now taken into consideration such a possibility and is prepared to take a pre-emptive action.

"This is what Anya Nya II has vowed to do after the shooting down of the civilian Fokkers plane Last August," the spokesman said.

"Delayed relief operation is what Garang wants because he believes that starvation will drive southerners into his ranks," the spokesman said.

Joint Chadian Communique Issued 4 Oct

JN041826 Khartoum SUNA in English 1648 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 4 (SUNA) — A joint communique on the work of the ministerial committee between Sudan and Chad was issued here today.

Minister of Information and Culture Muhammad Tawfiq led Sudan's delegation to the talks which started on the first of current Oct. While Chadian State Minister of Foreign Affairs Korom Hamed led his country's delegation to the said meeting. The joint communique praised the relations between the two countries and described the view points of the two sides as identical.

The two sides have signed a commercial protocol, cultural and technical agreement, the communique said adding that a part of the cultural agreement, the communique said adding that a part of the cultural agreement was projected towards boosting the Sudanese-Chadian friendship school.

The Sudanese-Chadian sides have reaffirmed the reactivation of cooperation between local authorities on the joint borders and called for creating channels of contacts on borders to solve the urgent issues.

The joint communique condemned the racist regime in South Africa and urged the international community to impose economic sanction against Pretoria regime.

The two sides reaffirmed their support to the Palestinian struggle and to Palestine Liberation Organization as a sole representative to the Palestinian people.

They also condemned the Israeli practices in the Arab occupied land and called for the immediate withdrawal of Israel from these territories.

The Chadian minister has conferred while here with the State Council members 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din and Pacifico Lado and conveyed to them the verbal message from the Chadian president Hisein Habre.

The minister of culture and information, who addressed the final session of the ministerial committee, hailed the committee sustained efforts and the outcome of the meeting.

The signing of these agreements are aimed at backing the two countries' economy to face the challenges and lay down the foundation for the regional economic integration which is the one of the Organization of African Unity — OAU — main target, Tawfiq reaffirmed. The outcome of the ministerial committee, Tawfiq said, will push forwards cooperation and consultation between the two countries in all spheres.

On the other hand, the Chadian minister expressed his country commitment to the charters of international and regional conventions to boost the bilateral relations [words indistinct] cooperation [words indistinct] interference, Hamet asserted, adding that Sudan and Chad possess great resources which can be exploited for the benefit of the two countries.

Radio SPLA Notes Appointments to High Command

EA031531 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The chairman of the SPLM and commander in chief of the SPLA, Colonel Dr John Garang De Madior, has issued an order appointing two senior SPLM officers as alternate members of SPLM/SPLA Political Military High Command.

The full text of the order is as follows: By order of the chairman and commander in chief SPLM/SPLA, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, the following officers are hereby appointed alternate members of SPLM/SPLA Political Military High Command with effect from the 1st October 1986. This appointment is a recognition of their exceptional contribution and commitment to the SPLM/SPLA.

The two officers are Lt Col Kuol Manyang Juk and Lt Col Martin Manyiel Ajuwal. [passage omitted]

Radio SPLA Reports Military Operations 12-28 Sep

EA021712 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Details of SPLA Operations in northwest Juba and in western Equatoria on 12th September this year have come in. Radio SPLA correspondent in western Equatoria say the SPLA forces have overrun Rokon station, about 60 km northwest of Juba. Five enemy soldiers were killed in the ensuing fighting and many others were wounded. [passage omitted]

On 13th September this year, the SPLA forces overran the enemy force at (Ausporol) health center, killing 1 enemy soldier, and a 303 rifle, no. 1244, was captured.

On 18th September this year, an SPLA task force assaulted and captured (Jambo) town in (Lui) district. Thirteen enemy soldiers were killed in the fight and 2 rifles were captured. [passage omitted] The correspondent says that (Lui) town has also been evacuated by the enemy troops who have either retreated to Mundri or (Mariti) and SPLA forces have peacefully occupied the town of (Lui) since 10th of September this year. [passage omitted]

Eighteen enemy soldiers have been killed and several others wounded in an ambush by SPLA forces of Rhino Battalion under overall command of Major Mathiang Along on 26th of September this year between (Gorajiti) and (Gorajiabor). Correspondents in the area say that the enemy also suffered heavy losses in materiel. [passage omitted]

In another development, the said unit of Rhino Battalion under command of Maj Mathiang Along, shelled the enemy positions in (Gorajabor) area and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy in both men and materiel. [passage omitted]

SPLA unit of Aqrab Battalion, under overall command of Lieutenant Colonel Kuol Manyang Juk and under the direct command of Major ajak Manyang (Dip), raided enemy positions at (Bakuol) near Bor airstrip. Details of the operations are sketchy, but correspondents say that the enemy suffered heavy casualties in men and materiel. [passage omitted]

SPLA forces of Khazuq task force operating on the eastern bank of the Nile under command of Maj Mathiang Along ambushed and killed 5 enemy soldiers and wounded 15 others between Gumba and (Maphaufilinyang) area about 8 miles from Juba on Juba-bor road on the 20th September this year. Correspondents for Radio SPLA in the area said that the rest of the enemy soldiers were dispersed and ran in disarray towards Juba. [passage omitted]

Combined SPLA forces of Zindiyyah and Khazuq under overall command of Lt Col Kuol Manyang Juk and under operational command of Captain Jok Ring Majok shelled enemy positions at Langbar, (Shey Attemb), and (Panyok) on 25th September and 28th September this year. Correspondents for the Radio SPLA in the area said that the enemy suffered heavy casualties in men and materiel.

In another development, reports from Bor say an enemy plane attempted to parachute food items to the besieged garrison of Bor, but it was repulsed by the SPLA air defense unit in the area and the plane mis-dropped the contents into (Toch) area, west of Bor town. [passage omitted]

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Advised To Rest Following 'Slight Cold'

LD031222 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] The Presidential Office has issued the following statement:

Following a slight cold, the president of the Republic has been advised to rest for 3 days.

Signed: (Omar Chedli), (Omar Zaini) and (Marrakchi).

Skhiri Says Bourguiba Recovered

LD051254 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Chief of the Presidential Office and Minister of Public Service and Administrative Reform Mansour Skhiri, has stated during his meeting with the regional and local cadres in the Munastir and [words indistinct] Which he has been visiting since yesterday evening, that President Habib Bourguiba has recovered, is in good health and has been daily running the affairs of the party and the state. [passage omitted]

KUNA: Former Minister Mzali Sentenced in Absentia

LD031303 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 17737 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Tunis, 2 Oct — The Court of First Instance this afternoon sentenced former Tunisian Prime Minister Muhammad Mzali in abstentia to 1 year imprisonment. It also sentenced his two sons, Hatim and Rafiq, to imprisonment for 2 months, with a stay of execution.

Mabrouk Says Mzali Can Return

JN031720 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 1 Oct 86 p 19

[Excerpts] Paris — New Tunisian Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk has stated in a special statement to *Al-Qabas* that there is no justification for former Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali's flight from Tunisia and that Mzali can return to his country.

Al-Qabas met with Hedi Mabrouk in Paris following his visit to New York, where he represented his country at the General Assembly's current session. *Al-Qabas* asked him several questions about Mohamed Mzali and his allegation that the Tunisian officials mistreated his family. [passage omitted on background of Mzali's case]

Al-Qabas asked Hedi Mabrouk about Mzali's allegations against the Tunisian authorities. He said: It is with deep sorrow to hear a personality, who assumed power in Tunisia for 6 years and participated in all of the cabinets that were formed in this country since independence, utter statements intended to distort and harm Tunisia's reputation and its regime. I do not wish to reply to Mzali's latest statements in Switzerland. I prefer to leave it up to history and justice, if necessary, to reveal the truth and put an end to these attempts of slander and distortion.

We asked Mabrouk if he had any advice to give to Mohamed Mzali. He said: The excitement I sensed in Mzali's statements makes me believe that he is not in a position to accept any advice. We asked Hedi Mabrouk whether he advises Mzali to return to Tunisia or remain in exile, he said: To begin with, Mohamed Mzali had no justification or reason to flee from Tunisia. He can return if he so wishes and no one will prevent him from doing so. Tunisia is a democratic country that respects human rights and its justice system is independent of other authorities. Therefore, Mohamed Mzali should not be afraid to return home unless he has reasons and motives that prompt him to remain abroad and avoid returning to Tunisia and facing justice. I cannot pass judgement on this. [passage omitted]

In this regard, senior Tunisian sources disclosed to *Al-Qabas* the contents of an official memo the Tunisian Government sent to the Swiss Government a few days ago on Mohamed Mzali. These sources said that the Tunisian memo accuses Mzali of carrying out hostile political activities against his country and government and making allegations against the Tunisian regime. The Tunisian memo requested that the Swiss Government put an end to Mzali's practices. *Al-Qabas* has learned that the Swiss officials intend to prevent Mohamed Mzali from carrying out any political activity in Switzerland and avoid any crisis between Tunisia and Switzerland.

ETHIOPIA

President Reagan Seen as 'Supporter' of Apartheid

EA031320 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0915 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Review of *Ethiopian Herald* editorial entitled "An Irreversible Struggle"]

[Text] The editorial starts by disclosing that the call from all directions for mandatory economic sanctions against the racist South African regime has created a great conflict in the United States, noting that this had been the result of President Ronald Reagan's vetoing of the bill calling for the imposition of economic sanctions against the racist South African regime. After vetoing the Congress decision, President Reagan intended to give economic assistance to southern African states in a bid to appease the opposition of progressive and peace-loving forces, thus to perpetuate apartheid. He planned a tour of several African countries by Secretary of State George Shultz, and through his so-called constructive engagement deliver briefings on the correctness of his country's policy on South Africa.

The *Herald* notes that these methods used by Ronald Reagan's administration will perpetuate the racist regime, but can never save the apartheid system from crumbling. In spite of the fact that President Ronald Reagan vetoed the decision of Congress, the House of Representatives and the Senate have ruled against the President's decision, thus exposing President Reagan as a staunch supporter of the racist regime. Noting the President's remarks on not wishing to harm the blacks by imposing economic sanctions against the racist South African regime, the paper said this clearly revealed his lack of consideration for the black majority.

The English-language *Ethiopian Herald* concludes its editorial by saying that even though President Reagan is using every trick at his disposal to perpetuate the rule of the Pretoria regime, what is now encouraging is the lack of support for the President's stand from the U.S. Congress. The paper stressed that the liberation struggle in southern Africa cannot be curbed.

KENYA

Uganda Not to Be Used As Base Against Kenya

EA021745 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The prime minister, Dr Samson Kisekka, has asserted that Uganda will not allow any form of selfish element to use it as a base for launching destabilizing forces against Kenya and expressed his confidence that Kenya would reciprocate. In an address at the Kenya press club this afternoon, Dr Kisekka said the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government has become an activist in regional cooperation and called for legitimate trade relations with Kenya, as it is one of Uganda's traditional trade partners. Noting that the nationals of Kenya and Uganda had been born, educated and traded together, the prime minister said the NRM government is determined to maintain the best of relations with Kenya in matters of security, political stability, economic development, and trade relations.

Dr Kisekka told members of the Press Club that the Uganda Government has no intention of censoring the press because it believes in the freedom of the press as one of the fundamental elements of democracy. But he cautioned that the government would continue to resist any journalistic injustice that might be meted out to Uganda. He added that this would be done by informing Uganda and the international public of the true situation in Uganda.

On independence, the prime minister told the members of the Press Club that Uganda as a sovereign state is entitled to have bilateral relations with any country. In an apparent reference to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's remarks made in Uganda recently, the prime minister said that when heads of state visit each other like friends visiting each others home one cannot tell his guest as what he may say or do.

He urged the members of the Kenya Press Club to make use of the good offices of the Uganda high commission whenever they are in need of factual information, especially on relations between Uganda and Kenya.

The prime minister who was accompanied by Uganda's high commissioner to Kenya, Mr Charles Katungi, was welcomed to the Kenya Press Club luncheon by its chairman, Mr Herman Igambi.

TANZANIA

President Alerts People to Threats by RSA

EA052243 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Songea — President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has told the people of Tanzania not to ignore the threats issued by the South African apartheid regime to the effect that it will attack the Frontline States in the liberation of southern Africa. Addressing the residents of Songea town today, President Mwinyi told the people of Tanzania to be on the alert against all plots by the Boer regime aimed at economic sabotage and the destabilization of the southern African countries. He said the Boer regime is now destabilized due to the intensification of the struggle by the black people to annihilate the racists. In their message to the president, the residents of Songea assured Ndugu Mwinyi that they will continue to support the liberation struggle until justice is restored.

UGANDA

Ministers, Former Officials Arrested 3 Oct

EA051513 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] A number of persons including the former vice president, Paulo Muwanga; the minister of energy, Andrew Lutakome Kayiira; the minister of environment protection, David Living-stone Lwanga; member of the Uganda Freedom Movement [UFM] Executive Francis (Rwagarwahi) Bwengye; and the editor of the *Citizen* newspaper Anthony Sekweyama, were arrested on Friday [3 October].

The government has been following the activities of these people and their collaborators for some time. According to evidence available to government, these people have been engaged in activities calculated to cause insecurity in the country. Their activities include attempts to infiltrate some units of the NRA [National Resistance Army] with the aim of recruiting them as fighting forces against the government.

At the same time they used some former UFM officers in the 35th Battalion stationed at (Namokora) near Kitgum to link up with the defeated forces now in southern Sudan and facilitate their criminal attacks on Uganda. These officers on a number of occasions rendered their battalion unready for battle and even went as far as shooting and killing some of the patriotic soldiers who resisted the treacherous orders not to engage the enemy.

On one occasion these officers caused the 35th Battalion to abandon arms and ammunition which were then taken away by the enemy. This 35th Battalion comprises soldiers that formerly belonged to the UFM.

The people who have been arrested will soon appear before the courts of law on criminal charges. The government wishes to reassure the people that there is no threat to peace, security and stability in the country and that it will not be (?distracted) from its policy of forging national unity.

Army Repulses Criminals of 'Former Armies'

EA041417 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] The Ministry of Defense has announced that on Thursday, [2 October] the criminals of the former armies again attacked NRA [National Resistance Army] units based at Pajimu, 7 miles west of Kitgum.

In the fight that ensued, the army again scored another brilliant victory. The attack was decisely repulsed and so far government troops have identified 88 bodies of the enemy scattered around the perimeter of the barracks. The enemy fled with a lot more dead bodies and wounded. A considerable number of rifles, grenades, rocket launchers, and other weapons were captured.

In a press release issued in Kampala last night, the Ministry of Defense said the north of Uganda is becoming another River Katonga [The battle of River Katonga took place between NRA and the troops of the former government of Tito Okello] for both the criminal enemies of the people of Uganda and their foreign backers who have not reconciled themselves to their defeat.

Prime Minister Returns Home From Kenya

EA041648 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Dr Kisekka, has returned home after a 4-day official visit to Kenya to participate in the official opening of the PTA [Preferential Trade Area] Trade Fair and to observe what benefits Uganda could get from the Kenya international show. Addressing a press conference at the International Conference Center in Kampala yesterday afternoon, the premier said that the show was a great success with a lot of interesting displays which could be of benefit to Uganda, especially during this period of rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country. [passage omitted]

CHAD

FROLINAT Official Rejects Habre Agreement

AB021903 Paris AFP in French 1847 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Lagos, 2 Oct (AFP) — A representative of the first army of the Chadian National Liberation Front [FROLINAT], one of the Chadian opposition movements in exile, asserted in Lagos on Thursday that 7 weeks after "breaking away from" Goukouni Oueddei, the GUNT FROLINAT "rejects any form of agreement" with Hissein Habre's Northern Armed Forces (FAN).

Ali Mahamat Zene, who asserted he was in charge of the first army's external relations, gave a communique to AFP signed by the head of the army, Mahamat Abba Seid. In the communique, Abba Seid proposed "the creation of a new alternative to Goukouni and Habre." According to Mr Zene, Seid is currently visiting Lagos.

ZAIRE

Zambian President Kaunda Arrives for Visit

AB041327 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
1130 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Zambian head of state Kenneth Kaunda arrived in Gbadolite [hometown of President Mobutu] this morning. He was welcomed on arrival by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic.

In fact, it was exactly 0945 in Gbadolite and in Kinshasa, the capital, when Dr David Kaunda set foot on Zairian soil. Dr Kaunda received a warm and rousing welcome from militants of the MPR in the chief place of northern Ubangi. Here is our reporter, Tsibango Tenkoa reporting from Gbadolite:

[Begin recording] [passage omitted on welcome ceremony] Zaire and Zambia are countries which are destined to live in peace, and every time when there was any misunderstanding, the two heads of state would always try to clear the air through direct contacts. For example, when there were reports of bad treatment of Zairians in Zambia, President Mobutu went to Lusaka and since then everything has gone well. There was also this unfortunate report about Americans transporting weapons to UNITA through Zaire, and President Kaunda has come to Gbadolite to [words indistinct]. This Gbadolite meeting this afternoon will in my opinion enable the two sides to clear up any misunderstanding and strengthen cooperation between the two brotherly and neighboring countries. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Kaunda, Mobutu Agree To Strengthen Cooperation

AB051159 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko have agreed to strengthen all areas of cooperation between their countries. This was contained in a communique issued yesterday at the end of their discussions in Gbadolite. The Zambian president, who arrived at 0945, left the chief town of the North Ubangi subregion at 1555. The two heads of state not only examined issues of bilateral cooperation, they also took a critical look at the situation in southern Africa, and sub-Saharan Africa's social and economic problems. In addition, the two heads of state examined the international situation and deplored the existence of serious hotbeds of tension in the world.

Touching on the economic situation in Africa, the two heads of state expressed the hope to see African states further strengthen their bonds of bilateral and subregional cooperation within the framework of the Lagos plan of action.

The two heads of state paid special attention to the situation in southern Africa and particularly condemned the racist South African regime for its repeated attacks against the Frontline States as well as its refusal to apply UN Resolution 435 on the independence of Namibia. On this issue, they again vehemently denounced the attempt to link the independence of that country with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Concerning apartheid, the two heads of state reiterated their condemnation of this obnoxious and backward system and reaffirmed their total support for the black people of South Africa in their struggle for their dignity and the restoration of a democratic system in their country.

The discussions between the two heads of state took place in an atmosphere of frankness and fraternity characterized by a perfect identity of views on all the topics discussed.

President Kaunda thanked his brother, President Mobutu Sese Seko, for the excellent welcome accorded him. In return, he extended an invitation to his Zairian counterpart to visit Zambia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date will be fixed through the diplomatic channel.

Soviet Communications Vice Minister Arrives

AB051714 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
1130 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] The Soviet deputy minister of communications, Ashot Levovich Badalov, arrived in Kinshasa this morning for a visit of about 4 days aimed at strengthening relations in the field of telecommunications between Kinshasa and Moscow. Upon his arrival, the Soviet official stated that he would exchange views with the Zairian posts and telecommunications officials as well as with those of the Pan-African Telecommunications Union concerning the upcoming world administrative conference for radio stations [words indistinct] to be held in February 1987 in Geneva, Switzerland. In his opinion, the discussions he will hold with these officials will help harmonize the various views of participants, for (?developing countries) are confronted with too many problems as far as telecommunications are concerned.

BENIN

President Kerekou Leaves for European Visit 5 Oct

AB052200 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The head of state, President Mathieu Kerekou, left Cotonou this morning at the head of a large delegation of our party and our revolutionary state for a working and friendly visit which will take him successively to Belgium, the FRG, Italy, and the Vatican. [passage omitted on departure ceremony]

President Kerekou and his delegation, who are currently in Brussels, made some stops on the way. Our special correspondent, Vincent Dassi, reports from Brussels:

[Begin Dassi recording] The first stop was made at about 0900 in Niamey where President Seyni Kountche was at the airport to welcome President Kerekou. The two heads of state held talks for about half an hour before the president's Fokker 28 took off again for Algiers, the second stopover, at 1315. President Kerekou, who was welcomed on arrival in Algiers by Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the Political Bureau of the FLN and minister of state, in an interview with the Algerian press, praised the varied and dynamic cooperation between Benin and Algeria.

The Beninese delegation arrived in Brussels, the first leg of the European tour, at about 1700. President Kerekou was welcomed on arrival by the (Viscount De Willhem XIV) and Lorenzo Natalie, vice president of the EEC, who accompanied him to the [name indistinct] Castle. [passage omitted] [end recording]

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Denies Involvement in Togo Developments

LD041449 Paris Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] In the affair of the commandos in Togo, the head of Burkina Faso, Captain Thomas Sankara, absolutely denies the participation of his country in this affair, contrary to allegations by Togolese authorities based on statements made by the people arrested. You can hear Captain Sankara, whose statements were recorded in Ouagadougou by Christophe Naijean for (?ITV):

[Begin Sankara recording in French] It would mean thinking too much of our military valor to believe that 200 Burkinabe people can cross into Togo on a 1,000-kilometer journey and invade Lome. It was also said that Togolese opposition members have been trained in Burkina Faso and a village was mentioned that no longer exists. As I said to the envoy of a head of state, if anyone knows of such a village in Burkina Faso he should bomb it because I know no such village is under my authority. There is no such village as that mentioned by the Togolese authorities. The Togolese authorities also mention a Burkinabe officer, a captain; there is no such captain. There is certainly such a name in our Army, but not a captain.

We also understand that in the wish to construct a frame-up and to obtain confessions that agree more or less with the reality, one became bogged down to the extent of inventing fictional ranks for officers who are, modestly, in lower ranks. We are convinced that we will again find a road of cooperation with the Togolese and that the good and loyal services that we have always rendered to Togo will be resumed. Togo stands to gain from it. Contrary to reports, as you have noticed, we tried in Ouagadougou to contain the most violent and impassioned reactions and told everyone that we understand Togo's attitude which, unfortunately, could also be dictated by the extremely violent psychological shock created by a specific situation. [end recording]

GHANA

U.S. Congress Commended on RSA Sanctions Vote

AB032124 Accra Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] The Ghana Government has expressed its satisfaction with the U.S. Congress to overturn President Reagan's veto to a bill imposing tough economic sanctions against South Africa. A statement issued in Accra today said the vote reflects the tension in the United States, and the need for racial harmony. It recalled America's long and bitter fight against racial bigotry, and expressed Ghana's happiness over the turn of events, to end the obnoxious policy of apartheid.

The imposition of sanctions, the statement said, may not immediately bring the South African regime to an end, but the overwhelming disapproval of the policy of apartheid demonstrated by the U.S. Congress should send a signal that the days of apartheid are numbered. The Government of Ghana calls on the Reagan administration to respect the views of the majority on this important issue, in the name of democracy.

Moves to overcome President Reagan's opposition towards the imposition of sanctions on the racist South African regime was initiated in the House of Representatives on Monday, 26 September, but the process was overturned by a presidential veto. The vote to overturn Mr Reagan's veto was 313 for and 87 against.

PRC Vice Premier Li Peng Arrives on Visit

Comments on RSA Sanctions

AB032225 Accra Domestic Service in English
2200 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] The vice premier of China, Mr Li Peng, arrived in Accra this evening for a 4-day official visit to Ghana. He is accompanied by a 5-man delegation. Speaking to newsmen at Kotoka International Airport, Mr Li said the visit is to further enhance the existing cordial relationship between Ghana and China. He recalled that Ghana is one of the first African countries to establish diplomatic relations with China, and it was in the light of this that the late Chinese prime minister, Mr Chou En-lai, visited Ghana in the 1960's.

On his country's policy towards Africa, Mr Li noted that China, like all developing countries, will continue to maintain cordial relations with African countries through South-South cooperation, especially by ensuring peace, development, and economic cooperation. On the application of sanctions against South Africa by China, Mr Li maintained that even though his country supports the Frontline States in their struggle against apartheid, China is not all that powerful to exert such economic influence. It, however, has no diplomatic links with that country.

Meets Officials at State House

AB042040 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] The visiting Chinese delegation, led by the vice premier, Mr Li Peng, today held talks with a member of the PNDC, Mr P.V. Obeng, and other high government officials at the State House in Accra. The talks centered on the domestic policies of the two countries toward political and economic development, and the existing relations between them.

Later in his presentation, Mr Li Peng said since 1979, China has been pursuing an open-door policy to foreign investors and this has made it necessary for his country to achieve successes, especially in the fields of agricultural industries. He said at present, China lays emphasis on household farming basis. Also, every farmer has the right to choose the kind of crop he wants to grow. This has raised the enthusiasm of the farmers and standards of living have shot up. Mr Li said to prevent the problem of unemployment in the rural areas, his government encourages the development of rural industries. On foreign policy, Mr Li said China still holds fast to the idea of nonalignment for progress. He said his country does not only stand for North-South dialogue, but also South-South cooperation.

Mr P.V. Obeng, who led Ghana's delegation, also briefed the Chinese delegation on steps being taken by the government to ensure sanity in the country for political and economic development. He said in the early days of the revolution, cadres engaged themselves in a class struggle to the detriment of the economy. This also has made it necessary in recent times to reassess the cadres and holders of full position. Mr P.V. Obeng made it clear that in the government's efforts to rebuild the economy of the country, certain measures need to be taken. However, this cannot be carried out by the government alone. This is why genuine partners like China are always welcome. He said with the second phase of the ERP [Economic Recovery Program] in progress, the PNDC is trying to limit the consumption of foreign exchange and to achieve this goal. It is developing the export of non-traditional crops, increasing agricultural produce, and decreasing post-harvest losses.

On bilateral relations, the PNDC member said Ghana is very satisfied with the pace of cooperation between Ghana and China. He said Ghana recognizes China's contribution and its support for the Economic Recovery Program. He mentioned certain areas where China has contributed immensely. These include the Afife irrigation project and the bio-gas project at Shai Hills. Mr Obeng said Ghana wants to expand trade with China and hoped there would be a Ghana-China Joint Commission for Cooperation.

Attends Signing of Trade Agreement

AB051037 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Ghana and China have signed a protocol agreement on trade for next year. The acting secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Kwamena Ahwoi, signed for Ghana while the Chinese deputy minister for foreign economic relations and trade Mr Li Xuejian signed for his country. Another agreement for the proposed national theater was also signed. Under it the sitting capacity of the theater is to be increased from 1,200 to 1,300. The Chinese will also fund the demolition and rebuilding the drama studio in Accra which at present stands on the proposed site for the national theater. The two countries further exchanged letters for the supply of mostly sports goods worth about $53,000. At the signing ceremony were the visiting Chinese vice-premier Mr Li Peng, and a member of the PNDC and chairman of the committee of secretaries, Mr P.V. Obeng.

Earlier, the chairman of the PNDC, Flight-Lt Rawlings held talks with the Chinese vice-premier at the Castle Osu. The discussions were behind closed doors. Some members of the PNDC, including Captain Kojo Tsikata and Dr Don Arthur, secretary at the PNDC secretariat and chairman of the state committee for economic cooperation, as well as the Chinese ambassador to Ghana, Mr Gu Xiner, were present.

Rawlings Receives Angolan Delegation Leader

AB031914 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, this afternoon held a meeting behind closed doors with Mr Domingos Evaristo, leader of the Angolan delegation to the second [as heard] session of the Ghana-Angola Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation. Present at the meeting were a PNDC member, Captain Kojo Tsikata, and Dr Don Arthur, chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

Angola Joint Commission Session Concludes

AB041042 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] The third session of the Ghana-Angola permanent joint commission for cooperation has ended in Accra. In a communique, the two countries called for increase cooperation in the fields of socioeconomic and trade matters. Ghana and Angola also established two subcommittees on socioeconomic and economic and trade matters. The committees discussed and agreed on a program on cultural cooperation between the two countries for the years 1987 to 1990.

Both parties expressed their determination in implementing all the provisions for the program. They further agreed to promote, develop, and strengthen cooperation, among other things, in agriculture, industry, energy and petroleum, fisheries, airlinks, and health.

The secretary of the State Committee on Economic Cooperation, Dr Don Arthur, said the session marked another milestone in the joint efforts to improve the socioeconomic and trade sectors of the two countries. He said it is clear that lots had been achieved within the session. This, he said, is because of the businesslike (?surge) with which the two countries worked. The Angolan minister of agriculture and member of the Central Committee of the MPLA Workers Party, Mr Domingo Evaristo, who headed his country's delegation, said in spite of the problems faced by Angola, it is prepared to work with Ghana for increased cooperation. He expressed his gratitude to the government and people of Ghana and hoped the agreement, which has been signed, would be implemented in accordance with the deadlines set.

GUINEA

President Conte Gives Independence Day Speech

AB022135 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Guinea is celebrating today the 28th anniversary of its attainment of national sovereignty. The anniversary, which until 1972 was celebrated on 28 September, has since been celebrated on 2 October. This change was made as a result of the coup attempt against the late President Sekou Toure who, to confirm his authority, pushed the first date of his country's attainment of independence to 2 October, as a sign of the rejection of imperialism, which he said was responsible for the attempt.

President Lansana Conte yesterday addressed his compatriots, who, notwithstanding the ceremonies which are taking place today, would have to work with the government to achieve dynamic socioeconomic development, to quote the words of the Guinean leader. For Lansana Conte, the realization of this goal will be difficult, but the people must accept the reforms required to achieve it. These changes, Lansana Conte said, are imperative. Listen to the Guinean president:

[Begin Conte recording] At the beginning of this year, the reform of our monetary and banking system led to the stabilization of our currency, and the elimination of the illegal currency market. In order to endow the state with an efficient and dynamic administration, the administrative reform is continuing. I can assure you that it will continue despite the obstacles. All of these reforms have a single aim, a single end, that is the socioeconomic development of Guinea.

In order that the structures which we are setting up and the men charged with their implementation may be operational, the government has proposed a decentralization program. The program, which has been approved by the peasant population, does not conform with the interests of certain officials of the country. Yet, Guineans, we cannot promise a viable program without altering the structures which have been responsible for our tardy development. The change proposed for this reform is imperative: Either we accept the sacrifices necessary to prepare the future, or we continue marking time.

Once we accept a reduction in the overstaffed civil service, we must understand, and get our youths to understand, that all graduates are not destined to work in the civil service. However, it is normal for the state to choose the youths it trains, according to its possibilities and needs. The law of supply and demand will prevail in the choice of people, as in the private sector. The state is not abandoning anyone, it is encouraging free choice in the free enterprise system. [end recording]

Later, the Guinean head of state discussed the imperfections observed in the fields of justice and security. Lansana Conte promised to rectify the imperfections in these two areas.

[Begin Conte recording] Efforts are being made every day, even if in the fields of security and justice there are still shortcomings to be corrected. It is difficult to effect social justice in Guinea considering that people have been pitted against one another. It will be a lengthy task, but the government will see to it. We must build a strong and respectable Guinea. It must be known that it is not right to divide the children of one people. Guinea is for all Guineans. Together we shall succeed, or we are doomed to failure.

I will not support any tribe against another. I put the difference between two men in terms of conscience and the diligence in work, without other considerations. [end recording]

GUINEA-BISSAU

Vieira Holds Talks With Angola's Dos Santos

MB031815 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Last night Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, was honored with an official reception given by his counterpart, Joao Bernardo Nino Vieira, at the Palace of the Republic in Bissau.

Yesterday afternoon the Guinean and Angolan delegations assessed the development of the existing [words indistinct] relations of cooperation between the two countries. They also stressed the (?need) to step up action aimed at strengthening cooperation between Guinea-Bissau and Angola, which are currently deadlocked.

Yesterday President Jose Eduardo dos Santos held a private meeting with Guinea-Bissau President Nino Vieira, during which the two leaders discussed issues affecting our two countries [words indistinct], political issues [words indistinct] the economic situation aimed at furthering the economic development of Angola and Guinea-Bissau. Other issues, related to the [words indistinct] were also dealt with by the two heads of state.

Afterward, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos gave [words indistinct] of Amilcar Cabral, figure of African nationalism.

Yesterday, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos began his official and friendly visit to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. Soon after his arrival at the Bissau international airport, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos made the following declarations:

[Begin Dos Santos recording] First, I would like to sincerely thank Comrade President Joao Bernardo Vieira for the fraternal and warm reception accorded to me and the delegation accompanying me at the Guinea-Bissau airport. (?We regard this) visit as being in the context of regular contacts that we have been holding with the Portuguese-speaking African countries with a view to studying the ways and means to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between our countries. My first words are, therefore, to greet the people of Guinea-Bissau and to convey to them our solidarity with the struggle that they are waging in this phase of national reconstruction, for the creation of material and technical conditions which permit the building of a new society based on well-being, justice, happiness and progres. Thank you, Mr President. [end recording].

These were the declarations made to the press by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, upon his arrival at the Bissau international airport.

Today President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is scheduled to tour several important economic centers, namely the (Tisera) brewery enterprise and the (Tintal) mechanical and metallurgical enterprise. At the end of his visit a press communique is expected to be released.

Dos Santos Speech on Southern Africa Situation

MB031841 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Speech by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at a state dinner given by Guinea-Bissau President Joao Bernardo Vieira in Bissau on 2 October — recorded]

[Excerpt] The official visit of friendship that we have begun today is in the framework of the existing cooperation between our two peoples and governments. It constitutes an excellent occasion to review not only the issues resulting from our bilateral cooperation, but also the most burning aspects of the present international political situation in Africa and the world.

It is true that the legitimate aspirations of our two peoples to the economic and social development have not been (?totally) fulfilled due to the complex conditions under which such efforts are undertaken. Regardless of the need for technical cadres and the lack of material and financial means, we are confronted with the growing international imperialist aggressiveness, which increasingly resorts to its powerful means, even including the use of force to perpetuate its domination over our economic and (?potential) resources. (?Today it is done in small countries from where) it will gain the necessary area for the fulfillment of imperialism's hegemonistic designs. Imperialism [words indistinct] and creates instruments to promote terrorism and political and economic destabilization by taking advantage of social phenomena such as tribalism, racism, obscurantism, and (?ambition). Such is the case of UNITA which is nothing but an instrument used by racist South Africa to divide the Angolan people and delay the building of a new society, free of exploitation and where social justice and the respect for the dignity [words indistinct] may prevail.

In this context, the economic and social situation of our country like in the [words indistinct] has been seriously affected. Therefore, the economic cooperation that we have been developing is far beyond our potentialities. Under these circumstances we must clearly outline our priorities and fulfill what is possible to achieve, while guided by a practical and realistic approach in the context of South-South cooperation.

Esteemed Comrade President, excellencies, while in the vast majority of the countries on our continent today the main efforts are being made toward the solution of the internal political problems and the study of ways of bringing about social and economic development, the countries in southern Africa are confronted with problems of war and peace and the struggle for the preservation of national independence. In this zone, racist South Africa persists in its poliy of general confrontation against all progressive forces and countries that struggle for freedom, genuine independence, and social justice, thus threatening peace and regional and international security.

By increasing repression and the use of violence against the patriotic forces internally, and by substantially increasing its support for the armed bandits, with the aim of destabilizing the neighboring countries, the South African regime thinks that it is capable of saving itself and perpetuating the apartheid system. The truth, however, is that in response to the intransigence of the minority and racist regime, the South African and Namibian patriots have increased resistance and the political and social struggle, of which the progress in this part of the world has attained dangerous proportions. Only the abolition of apartheid and the respect for the independence of the countries and peoples in the region can guarantee peace and stability. We think that (?in order to attain) that goal the international community as a whole must concentrate its efforts by imposing, among other measures, mandatory economic sanctions on South Africa, as a means of applying pressures aimed at opening new political negotiations with the ANC and other patriotic forces, which are likely to lead to peaceful changes, the dismantling of apartheid, and the establishment of a democratic power freely accepted by the South African people.

The momentum of the events in southern Africa demands an urgent decision by the governments that still maintain privileged economic relations with the Pretoria regime in order to find a truly constructive political solution with all peoples of southern Africa. This includes the independence of Namibia on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978, and the abolition of apartheid in order to prevent a tragedy and the sacrificing of thousands of innocent people. That momentum also demands an end to interferences by those countries in the domestic affairs of the countries of the region, and the relinquishment of (?possible) instruments of destabilization by the racist South Africans [words indistinct]. Of course, the UNITA and the so-called Renamo armed gangs cannot survive without the support of

South Africa. Moreover, the so-called linkage policy is nothing but an argument that has been invented to delay the independence of Namibia. [passage omitted]

LIBERIA

Doe Returns From 1-Day Visit to Togo

AB031712 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] President Samuel K. Doe and his 7-man team have returned to Monrovia following a 1-day working visit to the Republic of Togo. President Doe left Monrovia this morning for the Togolese capital, Lome, where he held talks with his colleague, President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

Speaking in an interview with newsmen upon arrival this afternoon, President Doe said details of their discussions will be released later by the Executive Mansion.

NIGERIA

U.S. Decision for Sanctions Against RSA Welcomed

AB031620 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Nigeria has welcomed the overwhelming decision of the American Senate to override President Ronald Reagan's veto of sanctions against apartheid South Africa. In a statement in Lagos today, the Federal Government said by this significant development, the American people, through their elected representatives, have joined the main stream of world opinion on the fight against apartheid in South Africa. The government is particularly impressed that the American people rebuffed South Africa's blackmail and intimidation. It called on the international community, particularly Western supporters of the racist regime, to emulate the example of the United States.

The federal government said Nigeria will continue to cooperate with all right-minded nations to eliminate South Africa's crime against humanity.

The Senate vote was 78 in favor and 21 against. This is much more than the two-thirds majority required to nullify any Presidential veto. Earlier in the week, the House of Representatives had overwhelmingly voted to override the Reagan veto.

Shortly before the Senate's decision, Nigeria's representative at the United Nations and those of the Frontline States met with American Secretary of State Mr George Shultz, and urged him to prevail on his President to drop his opposition to the imposition of sanctions against the racist regime. Mr Reagan is now compelled by law to impose far-reaching sanctions against the white minority government in Pretoria. The racist government has threatened to take retaliatory measures if the US Congress chooses to override President Reagan's veto.

SENEGAL

London Paper Interviews President Diouf

PM031455 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic
3 Oct 86 p 41-43

[Interview with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf by Nahidah Nakad in Dakar; date not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] *Al-Hawadith*: There was much talk in the press about the Islamic movements which appeared in Senegal 2 years ago and it was in that context that the Iranian Embassy in Dakar was closed down. What is the state of your relations with Iran at present?

President Diouf: The Iranian Embassy in Dakar was closed down in accordance with a government decision. At that time we considered that the Iranian Embassy was carrying out activities not in line with its diplomatic status. We decided to close down the Iranian Embassy in accordance with the Vienna treaty, but I want to point out that our diplomatic relations with Iran have not been severed. We still have relations of cooperation and friendship with it. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: There is some talk about the possibility of Morocco's return to the OAU. Do you have any information on this matter?

President Diouf: I do not know anything about that but I do know that Morocco, a founding member of the OAU, is very attached to it. At any rate, if they express a desire to return we in Senegal would be the first to welcome such a step. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: The Ivory Coast, Liberia, and Zaire have restored diplomatic relations with Israel. How do you view the discontinuation of support for Arab rights by these states and are you likely to take a similar step some day?

President Diouf: Senegal has no comment to make on the restoration of diplomatic relations between any particular state and Israel. As far as we are concerned, we are not contemplating a similar step.

Al-Hawadith: The Western states are still refusing to impose economic sanctions against South Africa. What can the African states do to persuade them to change their minds, and do you believe that economic sanctions could lead to a change of conditions in South Africa?

President Diouf: It is not true that all the Western states refuse to impose economic sanctions against South Africa. The Western states which are lenient with the South African regime are reconsidering their positions more and more and are beginning to understand the views of many other states in Africa and the rest of the world. This was evident at the conference held recently in Paris to discuss economic sanctions against South Africa, where the idea of mandatory and comprehensive sanctions against South Africa emerged.

The African states should pursue the issue with the same determination at the United Nations so that it may adopt these recommendations and urge the international community to implement them.

Meanwhile, Africa, before anyone else, has a duty toward the internal resistance and the liberation movements in South Africa. It should help them organize their resistance and give them tangible material aid. It should help in unleashing the energies of the South African youth and should also support them abroad by explaining their objectives and the significance of their struggle. It should use all channels including the media and it should coordinate with the movements opposed to the racist regime.

In addition to direct pressure on South Africa, the African states should intensify their pressure on the allies of South Africa. [passage omitted]

TOGO

Eyadema Gives Address on 23 Sep Coup Attempt

AB041628 Lome Domestic Service in French
1320 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema address to the nation on 4 October in Lome following the 23 September coup attempt in Togo — live or recorded]

[Text] Fellow Togolese: In the night of 23 to 24 September we all experienced the foreign aggression directed against our country by a powerfully armed terrorist commando group. The members of this commando group infiltrated our capital to try to assassinate us, to disorganize the Army, destabilize the regime, and to put into question the peace, political stability, and security in which we have been living for almost 20 years. Your Army, which quickly reacted, routed out the aggressors, beat back some of them, and took several prisoner, and seized a very impressive arsenal of weapons and ammunition and more than 100 kg of explosives.

However, some of the aggressors succeeded in escaping.

Those who managed to return to the country from which they came, in their flight seized vehicles from Togolese nationals, and fired isolated shots in order to create fear among the peaceful people. This criminal action, financed from outside and directed against people whose only aspiration is to live in peace, liberty, and respect for the rights of each and every individual, has deeply aroused your indignation, revolted you, and elicited your severe disapproval and that of the peoples of the entire world.

Obviously, there is no explanation for this terrorist aggression which was caused by the jealousy of those who do not want to see us succeed where they have failed with all that they had at their disposal, and who are embittered to see that yesterday's small Togo, forgotten, (?torn apart), and broken up into pieces, has regained, thanks to your hard work, your discipline, and the sacrifice you so freely made, the status of a loved, dignified, respected, prosperous state, and inspires the confidence of the international community. If today your country has achieved its unity and has oriented the efforts of all its citizens along the path of development, it is because together we have decided to construct our individual and collective happiness on the basis of peace. This is why our country, in its relations with others, has always applied a policy of peace, dialogue, respect for the sovereignty of peoples and nations, and noninterference in affairs of other countries. This is why, in this specific field, we request that reciprocity should be respected by all as far as we are concerned. Togolese men and women, in the face of this difficult situation we went through, you demonstrated courage, bravery, and nationalism which constitute the pride of our country, and which were determinant factors in beating back the enemy. This is proved by the spontaneous mobilizatcon organized and directed by the militants of all the branch sectors of the city and which led to the arrest of the terrorists who were fleeing or who mingled with the people. This event has demonstrated that the people and the Army are united. Like a single person, you went forward to defend the fatherland which was in danger. This you did, side by side with your Armed Forces, with order, discipline, and vigilance.

At this point, I would like to express to you all — women, men, young men and women, students, and workers, my sincere and warm congratulations for your courage, patriotism, your political commitment, and your high sense of national duty, honor, and dignity. You can be proud of your Army, which in the face of this difficult situation, demonstrated its unity and loyalty to the nation, because the aggressors were not able to win over even one accomplice among the officers, non-commissioned officers, gendarmes, the Navy, Air Force, corporals, lance corporals, and the soldiers.

On your behalf, I wish ardently to pay tribute to the Togolese Armed Forces for the rapidity, efficiency, courage, order, and discipline with which they intervened and beat back the aggressors, and especially for the cohesion, unity, and solidarity they showed in the face of this deadly enterprise carried out by the nation's enemies.

My dear fellow countrymen, you have the right to know the truth — the entire truth — about this tragic event we have just experienced. That is why the revelations concerning this event have already been made known to you. Investigations are still going on and whenever the arrested terrorists make any further disclosures, we will make them known to you. The war arsenals seized from the enemies will be presented to the inhabitants of Lome and the inhabitants of the other areas of the national territory to enable every citizen to see for himself the serious damage which could have resulted from this attack had it not been foiled.

As you know, the thing that one appreciates most when one is beset with misfortune is the friendship one receives from others. In view of the historical and traditional bonds of friendship and solidarity binding France and Togo, the president of the Republic of France, Francois Mitterrand, at our request and within the framework of the defense agreement signed between our two countries, agreed to send Togo military assistance in men and logistic equipment.

It is on behalf of the entire people of Togo that I wish to thank, from the bottom of my heart, the French authorities for their support, which has never been denied us. I would like to welcome you, soldiers of the French Army, who are here within the framework of this Togolese military solidarity mission. I would also like you to feel at home during your stay, just as the Togolese soldiers felt in the past on the battle field in your country.

We were very much encouraged by the messages of support and solidarity sent to us by friendly countries all over the world. At this point, I would like to renew the sincere gratitude of all the Togolese people to President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, our doyen, who dispatched a high-ranking delegation to us just a few hours after the assailants were subdued. As soon as he heard of the attack launched on our country, President Mobutu Sese Seko not only summoned his military authorities and decided to send us military assistance, but also made it a point to come personally to Lome to express his support for the people of Togo.

At this point, I would like to renew the sincere thanks of the people of Togo to President Mobutu. And you, Zairian soldiers, you must feel at home here in Togo as your Togolese brothers felt in the past at your side in the Shaba region. I would also like to express — once again — our gratitude to President Samuel Doe, who came to Lome to strongly express the friendship and solidarity of the brotherly people of Liberia. The high-ranking delegation which President Babangida, the current ECOWAS chairman, sent to us, and the support given us by his government deeply touched our hearts and we would like to thank him sincerely for that.

The very warm message and the delegation of military experts sent us by President Ronald Reagan of the United States, greatly comforted the people of Togo. At the same time, the special attention which he paid to the situation created in our country and the subregion after this aggression, encouraged us and gave us the satisfaction that in the face of this difficult situation, Togo has the support of the United States which has actively demonstrated its willingness to seek, together with Togo, ways and means of combatting terrorism in all its forms, as well as political violence.

On behalf of the Togolese people, my government, and in my own name, we seize this opportunity to express our very sincere gratitude and our congratulations to the U.S. President for the peace efforts he and his government are making for the free world. We also thank FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl who, on behalf of his country to which Togo is linked by historic and very strong relations, and in a very encouraging message, ensured us of the support of the German people and Government. I would also like to thank all the other countries that dispatched their envoys to Togo to express their sentiments of sympathy and solidarity, particularly Benin, Niger, Morocco, Egypt, Mauritania, [word indistinct], the SDAR, as well as all the other friendly nations, the international organizations, and the various personalities who phoned us or sent us messages of support.

We also greatly appreciated the military assistance proposals that other heads of state spontaneously made to us. All these solidarity gestures show us that our country, which only wants to live in peace and which has adopted peace as its favorite subject, is not alone. It has friends it can count on.

Fellow countrymen, in this sad period, and on behalf of all of you, I would like to pay tribute to our fellow countrymen who were killed while defending their fatherland or who shed their blood to save their fatherland, and express our heart-felt condolences to the bereaved families. You discharged your duty by mobilizing yourselves (?against the attackers) but you should not entertain any hatred or feelings of revenge toward the Ghanaians and Burkinabe nationals who are among us and who (?were affected) by this foreign aggression. Remain calm as you have been so far, for Ghanaians, Burkinabes, and Togolese are brotherly people who settled on both sides of our borders and who are forced to live together. God witnesses all our actions — bad or good. He is the only referee who punishes all that we do on this earth. Let us put our faith in him.

One year ago, your lives were disrupted by criminal explosions, which resulted in the death of two innocent people and the destruction of property. No one could imagine that the authors of these terrorist attacks would get caught in their own net and would reveal, as they did a few days ago, when and where they had obtained the bombs, where and how the bombs were planted, as well as the names of those who masterminded their terrorist acts. As you are aware God's will can never be changed, and whatever may happen, his will triumph in the end. I, therefore, invite you not to take justice into your own hands. I only ask you to be extra vigilant because the events we have just experienced show, once again, that life is a struggle and that we have to fight to overcome and overcome to live. We should not, therefore, fear intimidation, blackmail, and random threats. On the contrary, we should be extra vigilant in order to continue, in union and solidarity, the liberation fight that we launched together to safeguard peace, freedom, political stability, and security, which are the major gains of our revolution and the basis for our progress and prosperity. Long Live the Republic! Long Live New Togo!

Liberia's Doe Arrives on 1-Day Visit

AB031330 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The Liberian head of state, General Samuel Kanyon Doe, arrived this morning in Lome within the framework of a friendly visit to the Togolese people and their head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. The Liberian president is the second head of state to personally come to express his support to the Togolese leaders following the incidents which occurred last week in our country. Like his Zairian counterpart, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, who was in Lome last week, President Doe had earlier sent a message of sympathy to his Togolese counterpart as soon as he was informed of the events. The presidential plane, a Mystere-20, landed at Lome Tokoin International Airport at around 0955. [passage omitted]

Expresses Solidarity With Eyadema

AB032100 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] President Samuel Kanyon Doe has said that people who were implicated in the 23 September invasion of Lome, Togo, should face the full force of the law so as to avoid a repetition of this kind of situation in another African state. According to Liberia Broadcasting System (LBS) news, quoting Presidential Press Secretary (Patrick Cummings), President Doe was speaking today at the end of a 1-day working visit to Togo.

President Doe said although all members of ECOWAS were signatories to the nonaggression protocol, some countries in the region directly or indirectly lend support to the activities of dissidents residing in their countries against neighboring states. President Doe said the recent invasion of the Togolese capital was not strange to him because, as he said, Liberia went through a similar experience last November when dissidents invaded Monrovia causing wanton damage to life and property. The president further said that he had gone to Togo to express sympathy to President Eyadema, the government, and people of Togo, and to assure them of Liberia's continued solidarity.

In response, President Eyadema described President Doe as a true friend and brother. President Eyadema said that Dr Doe's presence in Lome, in spite of his busy schedule at home, was an indication of his concern for the well-being of the government and people of Togo, adding: It is when you are in need that you know who your true friends are.

Ends Visit

AB032230 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpt] President Samuel Doe of Liberia left Lome this afternoon after a brief visit to Togo. This visit enabled him to personally express to President Eyadema and the Togolese people the support and sympathy of the Liberian people, a week after the terrorist attack on Lome.

During his brief visit to Lome, the Liberian head of state also held talks with his brother and friend, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. The RPT chairman took advantage of this meeting to show his guest the arms seized from the terrorist commandos. This took place at the Togolese Inter-Service Regiment Camp and was followed by a luncheon at the private residence of the 13 January Man [President Eyadema's title] in Lome District. It was after this luncheon that the two heads of state left Lome 2 District for Lome-Tokoin Airport, at about 1415. [passage omitted]

PRC Envoy Visits Eyadema; Expresses Support

AB042152 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] This morning, the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, received in audience the PRC ambassador to Togo, His Excellency Li Peiyei, in his private residence at Lome 2 Ward. The PRC diplomat went to express to the head of state the Chinese people's support to the Togolese people following the terrorist acts that occurred in Togo. After the audience, he disclosed to newsmen the purpose of his visit to the head of state.

[Begin Peiyei recording] I have just been received by the head of state, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, which I consider a great honor. I went to see the president to convey the sentiments of solidarity, support, and sympathy of the PRC Government and of the leadership of our country who made it a point to congratulate the Togolese president and Government for taking measures to foil the destabilization attempts carried out against the country. Thanks to these measures, the Togolese Government, under the leadership of President Gnassingbe Eyadema, was able to safeguard the peace and stability of the country. We wish Togo peace and stability. [end recording]

French Troops Return to Libreville

AB052019 Paris AFP in French 1732 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Lome, 5 Oct (AFP) — The 150 French paratroopers, who came to Lome on 25 September at the Togolese president's request following the attack carried out on the Togolese capital by an armed commando unit, left Lome 5 October for their base in Libreville.

During its stay in Togo, this detachment of the French Armed Forces did not intervene, it is recalled.

In an address to the nation on Saturday, President Gnassingbe Eyadema reiterated his gratitude to the French authorities for promptly responding to his call for assistance.

Opposition Condemns French, Zairian Intervention

AB031733 Paris AFP in French 1102 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Paris, 3 Oct (AFP) — Two Togolese opposition movements Friday asked France to cease interfering in their country's domestic affairs and condemned the presence of Zairian troops in Lome in violation, according to them, "of the right of the Togolese people to make their own decisions."

In a communique published in Paris, the Togolese Movement for Democracy (MTD) and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Togo (FDLT) asserted that "the Eyadema government is incapable of providing irrefutable evidence concerning the identity of the assailants and their countries of origin." They added that "it is highly regrettable that the French authorities accepted as true the allegations" of the Lome government and implemented the defense pact signed between the two countries in July 1963. The communique further said "France should, in the future, base its cooperation on the respect of national sovereignty and put a halt to the pattern, which it has followed since colonial times, of interfering in the domestic affairs of other countries under the guise of technical assistance."

After expressing pleasure, however, over the withdrawal of French troops from Togo, the MTD and FDLT condemned the arrival of Zairian troops on Togolese soil and asked "all the inhabitants of Lome to avoid any contacts with Mobutu's men."

ANGOLA

U.S. Sanctions Praised; Downing of Plane Mentioned

MB051252 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The People's Republic of Angola has praised the U.S. Senate decision to reject President Ronald Reagan's veto on the bill of economic and [word indistinct] sanctions against the racist South African regime.

Comrade Paulino Pinto Joao, director of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Department of Information, announced this to national and foreign journalists at a meeting yesterday. These meetings will now occur every month and will assess the political, military, social, and economic activities of our country. Comrade Joao also said that the U.S. Senate's stand clearly represents the contradictions of imperialism's policy regarding the people's struggle for independence and liberty. Comrade Paulino Pinto Joao further stated that international opinion and U.S. opinion in particular now better understand the struggle of the southern African peoples. He cited as examples meetings held between eminent U.S., British, and ANC officials [words indistinct]. [passage omitted] Comrade Paulino Pinto Joao also denounced attempts by armed bandits in the pay of racist South Africa to use the Catholic church to create differences with the Angolan Government, efforts he considers a diversionary tactic. [passage omitted]

Regarding the Angolan military aircraft which crashed in Zairian territory, Comrade Joao explained to the national and foreign press that that issue would not affect good Angola-Zaire relations, contrary to what Angola's enemies say. [passage omitted]

Armed Force Delegation Tours USSR on Working Visit

MB031104 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] A delegation from the prosecutor's office of the Angolan Armed Forces led by Lieutenant-General Primeiro de Agosto made a working visit to the USSR from (?15-20) September at the invitation of its Soviet counterpart. The Angolan delegation visited the national committee of the political directorate of the Soviet Armed Forces, [words indistinct], and the city of Tashkent, capital of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, where they met with several local politicians. The Angolan delegation also held meetings with the Angolan community in the USSR and with high-ranking officials in several Soviet military academies.

BOTSWANA

PRC's Li Peng Expresses Hope for Cooperation

MB031037 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1910 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The vice premier of the People's Republic of China, Mr Li Peng, says Botswana's 20th anniversary of independence has given him the opportunity to see great achievements made by the Government and the people of Botswana.

Mr Li, who left Gaborone for Beijing yesterday [as heard] after attending the independence celebrations, said he was impressed by Botswana's achievements in safeguarding national independence and developing the national economy. In a statement from the Chinese Embassy in Gaborone, he said he also experienced personally the profound friendship the people of Botswana cherish toward the Chinese. Mr Li thanked the president, Dr Quett Masire, and the Government of Botswana through the vice president and minister of finance and development planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, for the warm welcome and gracious hospitality to be accorded to him and his colleagues during the visit to Botswana. He expressed the hope that Botswana would continue to make progress and that relations between Botswana and his coutnry would further increase.

PRC Loan Funds Railway Improvement Project

MB041220 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0830 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Gaborone, Oct 4, SAPA — Botswana and China signed a number of economic agreements this week after the Chinese delegation to Botswana's 20th independence anniversary celebrations met the vice president of Botswana, Mr Peter Mmusi. The agreement includes a 11 million pula interest free loan to Botswana and was signed by Mr Mmusi and the vice premier of China, Mr Li Peng. The loan will be used for 10 key projects, government projects and to buy equipment.

The two parties also agreed that the remainder of an existing interest free loan as well as part of the new loan be used to re-lay the 85km railway track between Francistown and the border of Zimbabwe. Under the first loan, the Government of China is supporting the re-laying of the railway track between Gaborone and the border of South Africa, a distance of 120km.

PRC Embassy Hosts Independence Reception

MB050520 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] The Chinese Embassy in Gaborone hosted a celebration yesterday to mark the 37th anniversary of the founding of the republic of China [as heard]. The ceremony was attended by hundreds of people, among them the minister for presidential affairs, Mr Kedikilwe, who represented the government. He proposed a toast for the health of the Chinese president, Mr Li Xiannian, and the welfare of what he called the industrial people of China. The Chinese ambassador to Botswana, Mr Zhang Dezheng, proposed a toast for the health of the president, Dr Quett Masire, and the prosperity of Botswana. Cabinet ministers and members of the diplomatic corps were present at the ceremony. So was the chairman of the house of chiefs, (Khoza Babhoso IV), and his deputy, (Goselenthi II), and the army chiefs, General Merafile and General Ian Khama.

NAMIBIA

Voice of Namibia Praises U.S. Sanctions Against RSA

EA041501 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English
1900 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The escalation of the national liberation struggle in both Namibia and South Africa and the ever-mounting atrocities of the Botha regime against the oppressed majority have touched the conscience of the international community. Over the past 2 years, public opinion in the major Western countries, particularly in the USA, has pressed legislators to take effective action as a means of supporting the struggle for the liberation of Namibia and the elimination of apartheid in South Africa. In line with the wishes and aspirations of the peoples of southern Africa, the public in Western countries are intensifying campaigns for the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the racist Pretoria regime. This week, President Reagan suffered a humiliating defeat when both houses of the American Congress voted overwhelmingly to override his veto on sanctions against the Botha fascist clique. The measures against Pretoria, which have become law after the Congress vote, include a ban on all new investments and bank loans in South Africa, as well as a halt to all imports of uranium, coal, steel, textiles, military vehicles, and farm input products. Moreover, South African airways can no longer fly to the USA. Another significant aspect in the legislation is the provision for the imposition of stricter measures if after 1 year Pretoria remains committed to [word indistinct] apartheid system.

The Congress decision is significant in that it shows the growing isolation of President Reagan even within the Republican Party on the issue of sanctions against apartheid. The vote is also a triumph of the American anti-apartheid campaigners, who have tirelessly sensitized American and world public opinion to the issue of sanctions against the criminal apartheid regime. Also it is a testimony to the widely held view that mass action is a decisive force in stimulating legislators into action. What is more, it will send a clear signal to Pretoria that it cannot rely on American support for the continuation of their despicable policy.

While applauding the American Congress for the action, the oppressed Namibian people see it as only the first meaningful step towards the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the Botha-Malan-Le Grange fascist dictatorship. We remain convinced that the regime's isolation should be total [words indistinct] to be a vehicle for expediting the genuine independence of Namibia and the demise of the criminal apartheid system in South Africa. We, therefore, urge the anti-apartheid campaigners in the USA to intensify their activities with the aim of forcing their legislators to vote in favor of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the apartheid regime.

The decision of the American Congress to override Reagan's veto follows on the heels of the Canadian Government's decision to impose substantive sanctions against the Botha regime. Canada's ban on the import of South Africa farm products, uranium, coal, iron, and steel, (?is) a decision in line with the [word indistinct] of the August Commonwealth mini-summit held in London, that there had been no progress towards dismantling apartheid in South Africa.

While positive action towards effective sanctions against the racist regime is being taken in the U.S. and Canada, it is disgusting to note that the EEC and Japan are still unwilling to side with the African people and prepared to shy away from taking even the minimum in the arsenal of effective measures. That is why the EEC has decided that even [words indistinct] against apartheid were not applicable to Namibia, as though apartheid was not in force in the territory, or as if Namibia was not still under the ruthless [word indistinct] rule of the apartheid regime. Thus, the EEC wants to give the apartheid regime an outlet for sactions busting, which is sinister and condemnable. SWAPO of Namibia strongly urges the public in Western countries to intensify the drive for the effective isolation of the fascist Pretoria regime. This is the time to throw in [words indistinct] (?governments) for all-embracing sanctions against Pretoria as the necessary contributory factor for the defeating of apartheid. Everything for the struggle, all for victory.

SOUTH AFRICA

SAPA Reports Press Reaction to U.S. Sanctions Vote

MB031435 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1430 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 3 SAPA — *The Citizen* newspaper said today last-minute phone calls by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, to several U.S. senators on the eve of the Senate's vote on sanctions legislation added a further dimension to the controversy. In an editorial, the newspaper said Mr Botha let it be known that if the Senate overruled Mr Reagan's veto South Africa would ban the import of American grain and would refuse to transport grain to neighboring countries. "This apparently would be tit for tat for a ban on South African agricultural products included in the legislation which President Reagan vetoed," the editorial said. A South African embargo would cost American wheat farmers R100-million a year. "Mr Botha talked to at least four senators, including a couple who represented constituencies in the U.S. grain belt. Sen Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and a man who took a lead in preparing the sanctions legislation, accused Mr Botha of a despicable attempt at intimidation and bribery.

"Neither intimidation nor bribery is an apt description of Mr Botha's intervention," the editorial said. "The American senators are not going to be intimidated by a warning that South Africa might stop buying us grain. The possibility of South African counter-measures did not worry them when they passed the legislation which the President vetoed. And besides, American senators are of a breed that is not going to let a little country like South Africa intimidate them."

The editorial said Mr Botha's calls were a clear warning of possible consequences, nothing else. "Besides, lobbying is one of the greatest features of American congressional life, with interested parties attempting to sway votes on issues that concern them," the editorial said.

"Mr Botha says he is astonished at the U.S. anger over his lobbying of senators, and claims such contacts are normal diplomatic practice." In a strict sense, Mr Botha was right, the editorial said. "Senators should know of the consequences of sanctions, so we do not accept the squeals of people like Senator Lugar. But having said that, we come to the crux of the matter from South Africa's point of view — whether it was tactically wise to intervene like Mr Botha did at the last minute."

The editorial said that on balance, "we don't think it was judicious to intervene — the fact that the U.S. might have lost grain sales should have been made clear in lobbying during the congressional debates on sanctions, not when a vote of such magnitude was about to be taken, with the eyes of America focused on the drama in the Senate. A little more finesse in such matters would not be amiss," the editorial said.

Business Day said Mr Botha's attempt to persuade individual American senators to vote to uphold Mr Reagan's veto must raise grave misgivings" whether government is in control of foreign affairs — or indeed, in control of itself." "His behaviour looks like nothing so much as sheer, blind panic," *Business Day* said. "Firstly, there is the question of agricultural trade itself. It is not a good idea to threaten a gigantic country like the U.S. with counter-sanctions. Botha claims, within the letter of the law that he threatened nobody; he merely pointed out to some senators from the grain-producing states that the sanctions bill was arousing hostility among SA farmers to imports of American wheat. But the implications of his late-night telephone calls to the senators was in fact to threaten them with a loss of an important market. It follows on a similar refusal, scarcely disguised, to buy wheat from the Australians when they imposed sanctions."

A second issue was political, the editorial said. "The Americans are notoriously touchy about attempts by foreigners to put pressure on their legislators." Hence "the cries of blackmail! that have greeted Botha's intervention."

The third point of importance was one of style. "The ambassador in Washington, Herbert Beukes, is known for his sound and extensive contacts on Capitol Hill. He gets on well with congressmen. Why did he not quietly alert the legislators — at a much earlier stage of the legislative process — to the threat to grain exports which is deemed to be posed by irate South African farmers? It is, after all, the task of diplomacy to inform foreign countries without raising hackles as Botha has now done. The whole affair is puzzling. Botha's long experience in America has made him more than ordinarily adept at dealing with the complexities of Washington. That he should be so apparently hamhanded must raise the suspicion that he is not talking to the Americans at all, but to an audience at home. And that is an appalling thought," the editorial said.

The *Volksblad* said the indirect consequences of sanctions would be legion, many of which would be unexpected. But a few of these effects could already be recognised, among them the euphoria among opponents of the South African Government. An example was Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe who wanted to nationalise the assets in Zimbabwe of South African companies and to stop payments of pensions to people in South Africa.

The newspaper said in its editorial the decision, which Senator Edward Kennedy described as a "victory for freedom in South Africa," could create a dangerous psychological climate in southern Africa which could lead to various "irresponsible adventures." And this could cause greater unrest in South Africa, because sanctions could make it impossible for the government to spend millions of rands on projects such as the creation of jobs and the up-grading of black residential areas. "Because unemployment and unrest walk hand-in-hand."

The editorial said the consequences would also be felt in the U.S., because President Reagan's hands were being tied before a summit with the leader of the Soviet Union. It was evidently an attempt, as the Americans called it, to make a "lame duck" of Mr Reagan with an eye on the elections in November when the entire House of Representatives and a third of the Senate are re-elected.

The Daily News (Durban) said in its main editorial: "Those wondering why United States congressmen remained impervious to impassioned pleas from assorted South African leaders to hold off on sanctions will find one answer in the outcome of the National Party congresses. The congress season ended this week without producing any bold, new guidelines for further change or any indications of progress in tackling the central issue of beginning negotiations with black fellow-citizens on a political dispensation for the future. What has happened, quite simply, is that the patience of American politicians and American people finally ran out because the government failed to deliver enough on the promises of reform. Last night's vote in the Senate over-riding President Ronald Reagan's veto of the sanctions package effectively marks the end of the policy of constructive engagement — and it has been destroyed as much by the growing emotionalism of the issue in America as by the South African Government's prevarication on reform."

The editorial continued: "The danger now is that the government will retreat into a political laager. This is the exact reverse of what is necessary. South Africa still has many friends overseas, including the leaders of the United States, Britain, West Germany, France and Portugal. In any case, it has often been stated that the political problems in the country must be solved by South Africans themselves and this process has already been set in motion. It is clearly in our own interests to complete the process." The editorial said the best reply to sanctions was to produce more positive progress in bringing about peaceful political change. That meant taking bold decisions and vigorous action now.

In its second editorial, *The Daily News* said that with the "nail-biting phase over and both U.S. houses of government having made it clear just how strongly they feel about South Africa, it would be natural if many South Africans felt the urge to retaliate in hurt and indignation. As Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha has made clear, South Africa has some powerful economic weapons. Already gold and platinum prices are soaring on world market fears that we will restrict sales of these. There is the grain-buying option raised by Pik Botha and, even more critical, there are our supplies to the West of minerals like manganese, chromite, vanadium and the platinoids. It would be a mistake, however, to make serious use of them. It is an economic truism to say that where a man's money is, there lies his heart. If the systematic disinvestment process continues, and trade ties diminish, the U.S. will have less and less interest in South Africa's welfare. That process would eventually cast us adrift from the world's most advanced source of new technology and of military and economic power, and would leave us in a backwater. It would be a tragedy. South Africa should do its utmost to preserve the links," *The Daily News* said.

The Evening Post said there were two ways South Africa could react to the sanctions imposed by the U.S. last night. "It can defy them and plot its own course in the darkness, or it can look again at the reasons for the steps being taken against us and attempt to meet the conditions under which the sanctions would be lifted. First reactions are likely to be defiant, because nobody likes to be dictated to. This is a natural response to criticism, but it can be a foolish one if the criticism — even punishment — is justified and well meant. There must be no mistaking the damaging effects these far-reaching sanctions will have. Perhaps some of them can be subverted by exporting via third parties and other devious means, but together they will damage many industries and retard the already sluggish economic development on which the country depends. They could also lead to a worsening crisis in the sub-continent if South Africa takes counter-measures against its neighbours," the editorial said.

It was important for South Africans to examine dispassionately the reasons why a great democratic nation had gone so far as to defy its President in imposing these sanctions. "In the words of President Reagan, who has endured a crushing and humiliating defeat on our behalf, America — and that means all of us — opposes apartheid, a malevolent and archaic system totally alien to our ideals. But Mr Reagan stresses that this is not the end of the story — there is still time for orderly change and peaceful reform. South Africans of goodwill, black and white, should seize the moment. This can be done by looking at the conditons set by Congress for the lifting of sanctions. At least two of the five — the repeal of the state of emergency and scrapping of the Group Areas Act — could be met immediately. The others — the release of political prisoners, the legalisation of all political parties and negotiations with all black leaders — are matters which will have to be tackled sooner or later in any case. We have always opposed sanctions, believing they would be counter-productive, but the answer now lies with South Africa. It must either reform in its own interests or be ground down by ever-increasing world pressure," *The Evening Post* said.

The Pretoria News said in its editorial: "Let us make no mistake about it: Sanctions against us by the greatest power on earth are bad news. Some of the specific sanctions are more symbolic than anything else, it is true. But others have real teeth. And the overriding problem is that the Americans have breached the sanctions wall. Now it will be easier for them to add to the list. But it will serve no purpose bewailing American hypocrisy or the shallow level of their understanding. South Africa's priority is to face up to, and deal with, the extent of the actual damage — a task which is going to force reform on to the backburner for a long time to come."

The ban on SAA [South African Airways] flights to the U.S. was a heavy psychological blow. "Even though we will get around it with other airlines or SAA flights in disguise, it will insidiously add to our perception of ourselves as global outcasts. The ban on new U.S. investment and bank loans is more serious in actual terms. American loans financed much of South Africa's development through the 1970's and early 80's — as we discovered to our cost when the Americans effectively foreclosed. Without this vast source of funds South Africa is simply going to have to learn to make do with less," the editorial said.

"The ban on American imports of our uranium, coal, iron, steel, ammunition, textiles, agricultural products and food is, at this stage, less fierce than it sounds. American Senator Nancy Kassebaum calculates that only some R800 million out of a total of about R5000-million worth of annual South African exports to the U.S. will be affected. The greatest danger here, as we have already noted, is that once the list exists it is easy to add to it. The same is true of the ban on American exports to us of oil, oil products and ammunition. South Africa has developed its own resources to the point where it does not import any of these in any quantity from the United States anyway. But now the list exists... The Senate has passed into law earlier bans on American imports of krugerrands and the export of computer and nuclear technology. This is going to be very damaging to us indeed. The point is not that we cannot lay our hands on this sort of cutting-edge technology elsewhere, but that we will now find ourselves cut off from some of the best work being done anywhere in the world on taking these high-tech skills further. The effect will be felt a few years from now. Cut off from the trailblazers, our technology will begin to stagnate. That, unhappily, is true of any nation under siege," the editorial said.

The Argus said in a leader article that the sanctions voted into law by the U.S. Senate would start chain reactions of considerable impact on South Africa and beyond. Aside from the potential damage to the economy, and the harmful consequences to lives, jobs and welfare, they may well encourage a hardening of political attitudes, the newspaper said.

"Already there is dismaying evidence that the national debate in South Africa has been distorted by the sanctions campaign. Rather than concentrating on reform, many white South Africans not unnaturally are mustering their pioneering spirit in an effort to ameliorate the more immediate challenge of sanctons. If this continues — without thought to the reasons why South Africa is being punished so — it could gravely retard the peaceful dismantling of institutionalised racism, which is at the kernel of the present problems. It is a curse which only white South Africans have the constitutional power to exorcise, and there is a lesser chance of them doing so while their attention is diverted to what many see as a national struggle for survival, or at least a foreign challenge to their national self-respect. The real struggle ought to be to end what even President Reagan, in his reaction to the Senate vote, last night described as a malevolent and archaic system totally alien to our ideals. In the terms used by a U.S. senator last night, with the best will in the world, we simply cannot conduct business as usual with a country like that. It is apartheid, not some mindless and irrational hatred for South Africa, which has brought sanctions upon the country. It must go."

The Star said America's moral indignation at apartheid had, for the moment, been assuaged. South Africa now had to live with the consequences. Emotionally, the idea of an economic squeeze was attractive to many in both countries, but the reality was more likely to be that successful sanctions would bring only hardship and polarisation.

"The idea that black workers are willing to sacrifice jobs, an idea put forward by spokesmen of the NUM [National Union of Mineworkers] and other unions, is an elitist political cliche. The truth is that jobs are more precious than words," the newspaper said.

"The central thought should be — not imposing or breaking sanctions — but acceptable reform. The United States is not asking for the impossible in this regard. Much of what is being demanded has been the constant theme of this country's opposition politicians and certainly of this newspaper for years. Release Mandela. Abolish the Group Areas Act. Unban the ANC. These were obvious steps to take long before they became popular across the Atlantic. One day they will be inevitable steps.

"Instead of Mr Pik Botha threatening U.S. senators with the consequences of their actions, the foreign minister should have used his telephone talents trying to convince his colleagues to release Mandela, unban the ANC, abolish the Group Areas Act and accept democracy," the editorial said.

"The government believes sanctions have come about only through emotionalism fueled by illusion. Its remedy so far has been to ban news. While perceptions do play a part, and some of the perceptions are wrong, the government must now face its stark choice: Either it must implement the reasonable steps towards peace that the American people are demanding over the head of their respected President, or it must continue to take us along the path of deeper isolation and bloodier confrontation.

"The only way it can significantly change perceptions is to rid itself of its ethnic obsession and start afresh with real democracy. It might even be too late for a National Party government to do this; its record and its reputation make everything it proposes suspect. Its actions are mistrusted not only by black South Africans but by the world."

Die Vaderland said America's sanctions decision last night was the "voice of unreasonableness."

"Dragon teeth" had been sown, its editorial said, and would be matched by the harvest.

The Democratic Party, and Sen Ted Kennedy in particular, had based their campaign against Mr Reagan on "emotional hate and prejudice of South Africa" by not having an acceptable policy of their own. This was negativism at its worst.

The Republicans, with an eye on the coming congress elections, had seen fit to fall in line.

The Senate decision was a serious, political set-back for Mr Reagan's prestige and influence. It was also a blow "for sober thought and judgment in general," the editorial said.

To pause at the "hate, opportunism and hypocrisy, as well as the ignorance of American politicians" would, however, not benefit South Africa. The consequences in store for South Africa would have to be examined and the country would then have to plan accordingly.

This was the end of constructive engagement. Sanctions, the newspaper said, were an "aggressive interference" in the domestic affairs of South Africa, a sovereign country. They were aimed purposefully to cause "physical harm" to country and its people, of whom the majority and the most vulnerable, were blacks. People could die of hunger as a result of sanctions, and they would mainly be black people, it said. Seen in this light, the U.S. Congress decision took the form of an economic declaration of war. South Africa and her government could do nothing else but act accordingly, as Mr Pik Botha had already done with his reference to grain purchases.

However, South Africa would have to be prepared for intense pressure which would now be applied to Britain's prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and West Germany's Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

The British, Commonwealth, and European Community's sanctions would, as a result of America's stance, become more severe. South Africa was also less defensible against a Security Council decision. South Africa had the capability, especially in the ingenuity of its peoples, to survive these sanctions — and to win.

The *Daily Dispatch* said: "As the chief executive of South Africa's Federated Chamber of Industry, Mr Johan van Zyl, said about the United States decision to impose harsher sanctions on this country, emotion in America won over reason. "South Africans must now take care that they do not also, in their reaction, allow emotion to reduce their ability to behave reasonably — whether they are pleased or displeased by the American action.

"It would be disastrous, for example, if anti-government elements here believed now that the economy will suffer so badly that it will be possible to hold the government to ransom politically. Just as it would be equally disastrous if pro-government elements believed now that they will not only be able to continue defying world opinion, but will also be justified in hitting back economically at countries applying sanctions."

Anti-government elements should note the opinion of one of the United States senators who voted for harsher sanctions. "Senator Nacny Kassebaum, who is chairman of the Senate's Africa sub-committee and therefore probably knows more about this country than most of her fellow senators, said yesterday that the new sanctions would not wreak havoc in South Africa nor bring the Botha government to its knees. She said only about 350 million dollars worth of South Africa's average annual two billion dollars worth of exports would be affected. Her view is supported by the South African Foreign Trade Organization, whcih estimates that the sanctions will affect no more than five per cent of South Africa's total exports," The *Daily Dispatch* said.

"This is good news, because the worse the effect is of sanctions on the South African economy, the slower will be the pace of reform — simply because there will be less money available for reform purposes. Yet quick reform is now more urgent than ever.

"Therefore, again to quote Mr van Zyl, it is important that South African industry should commit itself to business as usual and ensure that black advancement in business is not affected. That is the essential economic approach. The political approach should be similar, however. The government needs to proceed even faster with the task of dismantling apartheid so that it can prove what the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday — that reports to Americans about what is happening in South Africa have been distorted and that the truth is that "we don't hate blacks."

"Of course not. So let's start linking arms and moving forward together towards a united South Africa — blacks, whites and all other people who regard this country as their home."

Radio Commentary Views Reaction to Sanctions

MB060552 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The sanctions legislation that has finally been passed by the United States Congress was meant to cow South Africa into submitting to its political dictates — and that was certainly the rationale behind it — it is going to be a dismal failure. That is by far the clearest message that has emerged from the countrywide reaction at the weekend. There were of course the welcoming noises from the elitist factions that see in sanctions not their effect on people's lives but a stimulus to its confrontation politics. In general, however, the reactions have been very different: contempt for the sanctioneers' moralistic posturing and hypocritical cant about reform, and a firm determination not to be blackmailed.

In fact, in the economic sphere there are indications that the country has moved into a new, more aggressive phase. The overriding concern with what effects sanctions may have on the South and southern African economy is being overtaken by a spirit of activism that is focussed on what should be done about it.

The sanctions are a positive challenge to stimulate economic activity, is the view of one of the country's top businessmen, Dr Fred du Plessis of SANLAM [South African National Life Assurance Company]. According to SAFTO [South African Foreign Trade Organization] the measures could affect five percent of exports, while Mr Raymond Parsons of ASSOCOM [Association of Chambers of Commerce] describes them as from weak to middling.

Mr Ulrich Joubert, chief economist of Trust Bank, believes import replacements could even provide the necessary boost for getting the long-awaited economic upswing under way.

While there is a fairly strong consensus in the economicreaction, however, on the political front the omens are less clear. Undoubtedly, to the extent that sanctions do succeed in disrupting economic activity, the resulting unemployment would be politically destabilizing. A good many sanctions campaigners have precisely that in mind.

Whether their expectations are fulfilled will depend on the country's ingenuity in overcoming sanctions. Another aspect of the political implications of sanctions is their possible effect on reform.

There is a widespread belief that the climate for reform is going to become much less favorable than it has been up to now, partly as an expression of disillusionment at the West's paradoxical reaction to the substantial reforms of the last few years.

It would be ironic indeed if punitive measures designed to force South Africa in one direction were instead to cause it to move the opposite way. But for South Africans it would be more than ironic. Such an emotional response would be an irrational flight from the stand they have most consistently adopted in respect of foreign pressure — that is, that outside interference should not be allowed to determine national policy. It is immaterial whether outside demands bring about a policy change that is submissive or the opposite.

A change in either direction for such a reason flouts the fundamental principle that solutions to political problems must be dictated solely by the interests of South Africans. The country is ready to deal effectively with the economic implications of intensified sanctions.

Whether South Africans are ready to deal with equal decisiveness with the political implications will also depend on themselves. The task of maintaining and extending stability and democratic norms is no less clear-cut and urgent than is that of strengthening the economy — and both are ultimately independent of sanctions.

ANC Hails U.S. Senate Sanctions Vote

MB031536 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] The ANC has hailed the vote in the American Senate to impose sanctions against Pretoria. Our correspondent in Lusaka is Jim Fish.

The ANC sees the vote in the U.S. Senate as a launching platform for further measures against South Africa, both from the United States and by the remaining opponents of sanctions in Europe, notably the British and West German Government. A spokesman for the ANC told a Lusaka press conference today that it was now even more important for the ANC to step up its campaign against apartheid on all fronts, including the armed struggle, to combine with the pressure from sanctions, so as to shorten the duration of the armed conflict and limit the destruction of lives and property. He said that if Pretoria carried out its threat to impose its own sanctions against neighboring states, that would only invite comprehensive and mandatory sanctions.

Radio Freedom Welcomes Senate Sanctions Vote

EA041458 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Station commentary: "Another Blow for the Regime"]

[Text] Compatriots: The overwhelming vote in the American Senate, coupled up with another vote in the House of Representatives earlier this week, to override President Reagan's veto on the sanctions bill against Pretoria was yet another setback for the apartheid regime.

Following the August mini-summit of the Commonwealth in London, which also, with the exception of the UK, decided on tough measures against the regime, Pretoria has been trying tirelessly, using all opportunities and tricks, like the appointment of an Indian ambassador, to try and convince the world that change was taking place. The enemy has also been using its own black puppets, who are serving in its structures, to go abroad to plead against the popular case for the imposition of sanctions against Pretoria. But in all their endeavors, the racists found the sanctions tide too powerful (?to hold).

The last night's vote in the American Senate was yet another nail in the coffin of Pretoria's isolation. Last Friday [28 September] the American President Ronald Reagan vetoed the bill which was calling on the U.S. Government to ban imports of apartheid coal, textiles, agricultural products, and uranium and ban new investments and loans and sever two-way air links and deny consular facilities to representatives of apartheid. For Reagan these measures were too tough for his wartime allies. He was aware that they will go a long way in reducing the capacity of Botha to hang on to power. He did not veto the bill because he was concerned about our cause and the public [word indistinct]. If he was, he would have long listened to our representatives and leaders, who have been repeatedly telling him that the only way of securing a better future for black South Africans was to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the oppressor regime. Reagan knows much as we that no power on earth, no government can ever defeat the combination of international pressure and internal pressure by the oppressed people. Reagan also knows that sanctions can be effective. He was refusing to impose them because they will threaten the apartheid system from which he benefits so much.

Although apartheid spokesmen tried to play down the importance of the presidential veto last weekend, they knew very well that it was to their own benefit. They knew that Reagan was doing it in their service. The final vote by the Senate to override Reagan's veto is a blow to both Pretoria and the White House. The defeat that Reagan with his wartime allies have suffered demonstrated how much isolated they are. It showed that the American republic is together with us in demanding the immediate destruction of the hated apartheid system. It proved what we have been saying time and again that with his pro-apartheid activities, Reagan was not representing the interests of those who elected him to office. We said that there was another bigger America, which was opposed to the daily killings of our people, an America that is opposed to the maintenance of the system that rules without the consent of the governed. We knew that the American people, who rallied together against fascism in the forties, will not turn and support the very same system when it rears its ugly head in our region 40 years later. We knew that the majority of the world community, including the American public, which so heroically confronted Hitler, will not sit back and let Botha revive Hitlerism with impunity. The developments in the USA and the other Western countries on the issue of sanctions prove that the world public is with us.

Fellow countrymen: The blow that Botha and his allies suffered yesterday was fundamentally as a result of our struggle. It was after the world had seen for itself our heroic deeds, our determination to hold the bull by its horns, our preparedness to struggle till final victory that the world also came in on our side. If we were a docile lot, if we were to listen to the Buthelezis, the Matanzimas and the like, who were telling us to plead with Botha and not to confront him; if we were to bow to Botha's vicious methods of repression, like the state of emergency; if we had done that, then there would have been no need for the other countries to join us in the fight. But because of our refusal to submit to apartheid (?pressure), the progressive world public has finally come to our side.

Today, Botha stands alone, isolated and exposed. His clamor about reforms and changes taking place does not fool even his supporters. Instead they are the ones who tell him that it is too little, too late. Now that the enemy has suffered such a setback, we need to follow this up with more heroic advances to push him even further back. He must be given no respite. We cannot now rest on our backs and accept sanctions to defeat Botha for us. We know that sanctions are only a supplementary part of our offensive. Alone, they cannot achieve the desired results. A regime like Botha's cannot be defeated with sanctions alone. What is primary and decisive will be our struggle right inside the theater of war in our country. Now that the international community is supplementing our campaign with sanctions, we need to hit even harder. The measures adopted by the American parliament will go a long way in reducing Botha's capacity to hold on to power, but they will not dislodge him from power. We have to carry out the struggle. We have to hit at the enemy with everything at our disposal. Now is the time for us to organize and mobilize so that we can fight harder and better for the speedy downfall of the apartheid regime.

We must also be on the lookout, because the enemy will not take defeat lying down. In fact, even on the eve of the vote, the apartheid regime issued threats, saying it would stop the import of American grain and deny the neighboring land-locked countries its port facilities. The regime was trying to send false signals to the American Senate that should the regime be isolated, the whole of southern Africa will fall down [word indistinct]. We know that the enemy will unleash some reprisal measures against our neighbors who have [words indistinct] spoken in the cause (?of our country). We will need to intensify our struggle inside the country so as to reduce Botha's capacitiy to unleash [words indistinct].

Fellow countrymen, these developments show that the enemy is in crisis. When Western parliaments are adopting such tough measures, it means that the end of the apartheid regime is near. We have to bring it about. Today Botha stands more isolated than ever before, whilst we are winning more and more support on to our side. Let us, therefore, consolidate these developments which [words indistinct] against the enemy. [Words indistinct], the future is bright and it belongs to us. The enemy is on the defensive. It is on the retreat. Let us therefore intensify our offensive.

COSATU Blames Government for Sanctions

MB031018 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1015 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 3 SAPA — South Africa's biggest black union federation, the Congress of SA Trade Unions [COSATU], today blamed the government's racial policies for the imposition of sanctions against South Africa. The more than 500,000-strong union body held that even before sanctions were imposed state policies had led to unparalleled economic hardship that put six million people in the unemployment queue. "Our view is that (State President Mr) P.W. Botha can still avert sanctions by meeting the reasonable and realist demands of the people — including the dismantling of apartheid, lifting the state of emergency, releasing Nelson Mandela and other prisoners and detainees and unbanning the African National Congress."

Official Expects Further Ciskei, Transkei Talks

MB030716 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2349 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] East London Oct 2 SAPA — Renewed efforts by South Africa to settle the Ciskei/Transkei dispute were expected shortly, the first secretary of the South African Embassy in Ciskei, Mr Kevin Brennan, said today. Mr Brennan said he thought there was a need for further talks between South Africa and the two states and expected them to be held shortly. "That is all I am prepared to say at this stage because I do not want to jeopardise future talks," he said.

Yesterday, South Africa's deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ron Miller, held talks in Umtata and Bisho with the representatives of the respective governments to resolve the dispute. A report back meeting for MP's, chiefs and headmen on the talks between Ciskei and South Africa was held behind closed doors in Bisho today.

Transkei Holds Ciskei President's Son Incommunicado

MB040502 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2156 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Umtata, Oct 3, SAPA — Ciskei legal representatives were refused premission today to see General Kwane Sebe and Col Zandisile Ngwanya who are being held in a Transkei jail. A representative from the state attorney's office in Bisho, Mr L. de Klerk, and two advocates, Mr L. Dison, SC [senior counsel] of Cape Town and Mr P. J. de Bruyn, of Port Elizabeth, had brought clean clothes for the Ciskei officers. They were told the men were being held incommunicado and they would only be able to see them on Tuesday.

General Sebe, the son of President Lennox Sebe, and Col Ngwanya were abducted from a Bisho hotel last week on the same day that Mr Charles Sebe was freed from Middledrift Prison by a group of armed men. Transkei's prime minister, Chief George Matanzima, has said the two officers will face charges of attempting to kidnap Mr Namba Sebe from his Umtata home on September 13.

The attorney general's office in Umtata has not yet received a police docket on the matter.

Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports

4 Oct

MB040936 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0934 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 4, SAPA — The following is the unrest report for the period 06h00 yesterday to 06h00 today, from the Bureau for Information, Pretoria:

"For the second consecutive day less than fifteen incidents were reported.

"Eight of these consisted of stone throwing.

"Again only four police divisions reported unrest related incidents.

"Outside the Johannesburg regional court where the trial of a number of people in connection with the unrest situation took place a few people were throwing stones at vehicles.

"One black man was injured and the window of a nearby restaurant was broken. A small group of people then started marching down the street.

"Further on three were arrested — one is already deleased.

"On October 3, at 10h10 a shooting incident took place at KwaNobuhle (Uitenhage, Cape Province) when an unknown person fired shots at the security forces.

"One constable was wounded in the left thigh. No arrests were made."

5 Oct

MB050932 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0929 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 5 SAPA — Here follows the unrest report for the period 6am yesterday (October 4) to 6am today issued by the department for information [as received] in Pretoria:

South Africa experienced a peaceful day yesterday. No deaths were reported and only a few minor and isolated incidents occurred.

In Soweto, a stonethrowing incident caused no damage. In Duduza, on the east Rand, a similar incident caused R70 damage to a bus. No other incidents occurred in these areas.

The most damage yesterday was caused when the windows of a delivery vehicle was smashed and its tyres slashed in Sebokeng. This incident caused R4000 damage.

The only injury reported during this period occurred when a member of the security forces was slightly injured in a stonethrowing incident in KwaZakhele, Port Elizabeth, and one man was arrested in this connection.

6 Oct

MB061004 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0940 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 6 SAPA — Following is a release by the Bureau for Information on the unrest situation:

"The Bureau for Information will hold a press conference on the unrest situation this afternoon at 15h00 on the 7th floor of the Midtown Building, corner of Prinsloo and Vermeulen Streets.

"With reference to press enquiries regarding a fire at the municipal depot, Alswag in Bonteheuwel (Cape Town), the following:

"Two municipal lorries caught fire at 22h00 on 2 October 1986 at the abovementioned depot. No injuries were reported. The SAP is investigating the matter but is not of the opinion that the incident was unrest related."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR Calls for Leader

"Our country could rejoin the world next week — and rebuild a divided land in less than two years — if someone were able to lead the eager white, black and brown moderates on a truly moderate course," says a page 18 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 2 October. The paper says that perhaps the state president could do it himself, provided he rejects his party. It points out that even though the government is not to blame for "all the ills and problems facing the nation" it must accept the blame for the "isolated, almost chaotic situation into which it has let the country slide, through its timid reform and then its frantic oppression." The editorial says that the National Party seeks reform "through repression" and through "a policy of racial differentiation," and the paper believes that 90 percent of South Africans will not "stand for leadership from that base." "What is needed in this critical time is a leader who will look with confidence and courage at a future in which sane, normal, moderate people will be able to live their lives in security and peace."

Racial Discrimination Sinful

On the same page Martin Spring writes in the "My View" column that racial discrimination has come to be regarded as the worst sin of all: "That is why unprecedented international opprobrium has been directed against South Africa, culminating in the current wave of santions." Spring says it is "untrue that South Africa is unique, because it formalises racial discrimination" since "informal discrimination is so widespread that it is hard to find examples of societies where it does not exist — including most of those whose governments are the most vociferous about racism in South Africa." Spring believes that South Africans still have to learn to accept that "double standards are inevitable in this imperfect world, as they reflect the reality of international political conditions, which have nothing to do with morality."

SOWETAN on Black U.S. Ambassador

The page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 2 October focuses on the nomination of Edward Perkins, a black career diplomat, as America's ambassador to Pretoria. *Sowetan* believes that President Reagan may have decided on a black ambassador for one of three reasons: "he hopes to improve the image of America among South African blacks"; "the prosanctions lobby in America would be convinced that the appointment is a strong anti-apartheid statement"; or "the appointment of a black ambassador to a white government goes so much against the grain that the hosts will see it as an anti-apartheid statement". *Sowetan* says Perkins should have refused the nomination since he was "not chosen on merit, but because he was black." "If that is not apartheid, we do not know what apartheid is. If Mr Reagan was hoping to impress black South Africans, then he has very little respect for our intelligence," says the editorial.

'Focus' on Apartheid Film

On the same page Joe Thloloe comments on the screening of the film "Witness to Apartheid" by the Public Broadcasting Service in America. Thloloe says it is a "damning documentary made here during the 1985 state of emergency and South Africans themselves "will not have the privilege of seeing it." Thloloe believes it is "the kind of electric prod that would jolt this country to sanity."

THE CITIZEN on Black U.S. Envoy

Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 2 October says in a page 6 editorial that the fact that Edward Perkins has been "specifically chosen because he is Black is objectionable, since it suggests that the Reagan administration intends to make a political statement via the colour of his skin." The editorial says that the outgoing ambassador, Herman Nickel, leaves "as a victim of the growing hysteria in America to end constructive engagement. The American Congress does not want dialogue; it wants punishment," and it wants people who "will kick up a fuss and demonstrate that the United States is on the side of the Blacks." *The Citizen* hopes that Perkins will "develop a deep sense of understanding of our complex problems and will help maintain dialogue between the two countries even if relations become chillier."

BUSINESS DAY: Survival Before Reform

A page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 2 October says that the external threat of sanctions has "put survival at the top of the agenda for most whites, and reform much lower down." The paper says that Botha may be forgiven for "turning his back entirely on the idea of changing the Group

Areas Act." "He appears to be using it as a means of moulding a new set of social circumstances. He accepts the idea of 'grey areas' and he talks of a devolution of decisions to provincial levels," says the editorial. "The critics of apartheid should make the most of the new flexibility which despite the Act, appears to exist," says *Business Day*.

CAPE TIMES: Botha Resignation Overdue

Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 1 October says in a page 6 editorial president P.W. Botha should have announced that an election would not take place this year "as soon as he had come to a decision." The editorial also says that his decision to resign the Cape leadership of the National Party was "wise, if long overdue." "As head of state, with privileges and protections not accorded prime ministers, he is far too close to the party political machinery." The paper asks whether the time has not come for him to "step down from the presidency as well, and allow someone to take off where he appears to have reached a personal ceiling?"

DIE VADERLAND on Intervention in Ciskei, Transkei

A page 16 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 1 October says that it is of importance that the Transkei and the Ciskei have both turned to the South African Government in their renewed struggle, for it to help defuse this situation. The editorial says that those who "do not know better, will interpret this as more proof that the South African Government remains the big boss and the Transkei and the Ciskei independence seen as inferior." The editorial believes this shows the government can be a "stablizing factor in the region if it is given the opportunity." *Die Vaderland* says that it is "no exaggeration to believe that the Transkei and the Ciskei would have long been in a bloody confrontation were it not for the influence of South Africa."

DIE TRANSVALER: Black-on-Black Struggle

Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 1 October says in a page 12 editorial that "there is dangerous ignorance in the belief that the stressful situation in southern Africa revolves around the interests of a minority of whites who desperately cling to their privileges, and a majority of blacks who are constantly in confrontation with the whites." The editorial says that the "foolishness of such a view" is exposed by the tension between the Transkei and the Ciskei since the people of both states are Xhosas. The paper believes that the Zulu, Venda, Tswana, or Sotho will be even less inclined to "submit or subordinate" themselves to a member of another population group. The paper further points out that South Africa is "no conglomeration of people but a blending of minorities who each have the right of protection of their interests."

BEELD On U.S. Ambassador

A page 16 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 2 October says "the sanctioneers will be thanked when it is finally understood that suffering does not bring freedom, but violence, polarization, and miserty." *Beeld* says that Nickel became "everyone's punching bag" when relations between America and South Africa became rigid. "Black activists resented him for not embracing them and for not allowing the American Embassy to be a stage for their attacks on the government. Hopefully his black successor will bettter convey to the activists that South Africa does not need destroyers, but people who will sit around a negotiating table and help work out a new future."

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Says Will Not Yield to U.S. Aid Pressure

MB031218 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text]The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has praised the American Senate for overriding President Ronald Reagan's recent veto of the South African sanctions bill. Speaking in New York yesterday after addressing the United Nations General Assembly, Comrade Mugabe said that the developments in the Senate reflect the American people's intolerance of apartheid even if their leader might be its ally.

Asked to comment on the withdrawal of aid to Zimbabwe by the Reagan administration, Comrade Mugabe said that Zimbabwe will never compromise its sovereignty because of aid. He reiterated that Zimbabweans fought a liberation war on firm principles which will never be compromised under any circumstances. Zimbabwe, he said, is self-sufficient in maize and wheat and there is no question of suffering to the extent of eating grass even if the racist South African regime may impose [word indistinct] ban.

The prime minister accused the Western states of propagating the view that Zimbabwe is more dependent on South Africa economically, saying the opposite is in fact the state of affairs. He said South Africa is more dependent on Zimbabwe because of its investments in this country and warned that if the worst should come to the worst, Zimbabwe (?can) nationalize [word indistinct].

On the Iran-Iraq war, Comrade Mugabe — who is the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement — disclosed that initiatives are under way to find a lasting solution to the conflict.

BBC Reports Mugabe Comments on Effects of Sanctions

MB031457 London BBC World Service in English
1309 GMT 3 Oct 86

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] The margin of the American Senate's vote to override President Reagan's veto on tougher economic sanctions against South Africa came as a surprise not least, presumably, to the President himself, who has been so opposed to tightening the squeeze on Pretoria and who has grown used to getting his way on Capitol Hill. The Senate's decision, though, poses a challenge not only to Mr Reagan. It may place an onus on the EEC states to come into line with the U.S. by strengthening their measures, and this in turn may give the black African Frontline States cause to reflect on the implications for their economies. As it happens, when the Senate vote was announced, the prime minister of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, was in the midst of a news conference at the UN in New York. There, for the BBC, was Robin Dilkes:

[Begin recording] [Dilkes] When news of the Senate vote was relayed by a reporter there was applause from Mr Mugabe's supporters who had crowded into the room. There was more when he congratulated the people of the United States. They could no longer tolerate apartheid, he said, even if their leader might be its ally. He drew the conclusion that solidarity between peoples was stronger than temporary government-to-government relations. Earlier, Mr Mugabe did acknowledge that a more vigorous campaign of reprisals by the South African Government would cause problems.

[Mugabe] We know that it will cause hardship on Zimbabwe. It will cause hardship on Zambia, and the hardship will arise mainly in the state of transport. But the hardship will be double-edged, because South Africa earns a lot from our goods that pass through it.

[Dilkes] Mr Mugabe again referred to the efforts among South Africa's neighbors to develop alternative routes for their trade, and he was very definite that South Africa had most to lose from sanctions war:

[Mugabe] South Africa is more dependent on us than we are dependent on them. South Africa has heavy investments in Zimbabwe. We don't have much by way of investment in South Africa and South Africa, of course, earns dividends and profits from these investments. When sanctions are declared, obviously there will be a stop. We will stop the flow of these investments and, if the worst came to the worst, we could nationalize those enterprises.

[Dilkes] Next Mr Mugabe repeated the threat to cut off the pensions that his government has been paying to 40,000 former Rhodesians who now live in South Africa.

[Mugabe] We can save on that as well, and already some of them are screaming. When I warned that we were going to do this they started writing letters, pleading. These will be taken care of, I take it, by Mr Botha, should sanctions be imposed.

[Dilkes] Yet another fact that Mr Mugabe outlined would be to halt Zimbabwe's exports of goods such as chemicals and textiles to South Africa. Again he admitted it might not be easy, but defiantly he said that it had to be done.

[Mugabe] These are some of the things we must endure even if it means, as I said earlier, eating sadza — and sadza is just thick porridge made out of corn meal — without meat to accompany it. We can do that. But fortunately for us we produce our own grain as well as our own cattle, and we won't go to that extent at all, of eating grass. So, we will not suffer to the extent that the West would want to suggest. There has to be a fight agaisnt apartheid by all of us, and we are prepared to do our lot.

[Diles] So, let us have sanctions, Mr Mugabe declared, looking ahead to the day when a new South African Government would be in place. One which would remove the heavy financial and economic burden that apartheid has already forced on Zimbabwe, on Angola, on Zambia, and on South Africa's other neighbors. Mr Mugabe again referred to the efforts among South Africa's neighbors to develop alternative routes for their trade, and he was very definite that South Africa had most to lose from a sanctions war. [end recording]

Mugabe Addresses UN on Sanctions, Namibia

MB031616 Dakar PANA in English 1609 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] New York, 3 Oct (ZIANA/PANA) — Zimbabwean prime minister, Robert Mugabe, yesterday appealed to the UN to back the call for the immediate imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime. In his first addresss to the UN General Assembly as chairman of the 101-member Non-Aligned Movement [NAM], Mugabe said the Harare eighth NAM summit had noted that the southern Africa region was truly in a crisis because of South Africa's apartheid system.

He told the 41st session of the General Assembly that Pretoria's racist and repressive apartheid policy had already jeopardised the sub-continent's peace and security and was now threatening international peace and security.

Only positive and concerned action by the entire international community, not pious resolutions, will break the obduracy of the apartheid regime, he said. The same international community which has declared apartheid a crime against humanity and an affront to universal conscience must also take action against this international monster.

He urged the assembly to lend weight to the call already made by the OAU, NAM and by the World Conference of Sanctions Against South Africa held in Paris in June for the immediate imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions.

Pending the imposition of comprehensive sanctions by the UN Security Council, Mugabe commended for serious consideration of the assembly the package of measures endorsed by the recent eighth NAM summit in Harare. These, he said, included the following:

— prohibition of transfer of technology to South Africa;

— cessation of export, sale or transport of oil and oil products to South Africa, and of any cooperation with South Africa's oil industry;

— cessation of further investment in and financial loans to South Africa or Namibia and of any government insurance or guarantee of credits to the Botha regime;

— prohibition of exports from South Africa of agricultural products, coal, uranium and other commodities;

— enactment of legislation or adoption of other measures to comply with UN decree number 1 for the protection of the natural resources of Namibia enacted by the UN Council of Namibia 1974.

— termination of air and shipping links with South Africa; and

— cessation of all academic, cultural, scientific and sports relations with South Africa, and of relations with individuals, institutions and other bodies endorsing or based on apartheid.

On Namibia, the prime minister said South Africa's refusal to grant that UN mandated territory its independence despite clear and unequivocal decisions and resolutions of the assembly constituted nothing less than a scandal. What is urgently required, he said, is not criminal collaboration with the murderous Pretoria regime which is already on a war path, but the acceleration of its isolation until it offers unconditional cooperation with UN efforts to implement Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia.

Mugabe said equally unacceptable and condemned by NAM countries were the policies of linking Namibia's independence with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

He also chided the U.S. Government for arming, equipping and financing UNITA bandits fmr the purpose of overthrowing the legitimate government of Angola, saying this was state terrorism, which would have the effect of undermining the possibility of a quick and peaceful resolution of the conflict.